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19 SEPTEMBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S.-SOUTH WAR EXERCISE IN EAST SEA

SK290550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that the war exercise planned by the U.S. imperialists in the East Sea of Korea from early September is one for a nuclear war to invade the northern half of Korea. In a signed commentary the paper notes:

The exercise which will involve about 30 warships including nuclear-powered vessels assumes an unprecedentedly provocative nature against our country and other socialist countries and is oriented toward a hideous nuclear war.

In Pyongyang an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula is slated from 6 September. Just at this moment the U.S. imperialists are about to conduct a military exercise with scores of warships mobilized in the East Sea of our country. This is a heinous challenge to our peaceful efforts and the world peaceloving forces.

The U.S. rulers repeatedly blared that they would give "arms backing" to the international games scheduled in South Korea and the South Korean puppets cried that they should take a "sharp alert posture."

By staging the massive war rehearsal just at this time the U.S. imperialists seek to actually back the South Korean puppets in their anti-communist confrontation and fascist suppression, encourage them, forsaken and isolated within and without and threaten and blackmail the South Korean students and patriotic people who have risen up in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

The frantic exercise of U.S. imperialism may be turned into an actual war. Against this we are heightening vigilance and watching the movement of U.S. imperialism which is harassing peace and security in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia, worsening the tensions and increasing the danger of war.

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CSO: 4100/244

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS BUILD-UP IN S. KOREA

SK281035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--Today's NODONG SINMUN condemns the U.S. imperialists' arms buildup in South Korea. In a signed article entitled "First Line of the U.S. Imperialists Nuclear Strategy" the paper says:

Now the U.S. Defense Department is bestirring itself to arm the U.S. forces occupying South Korea with new combat equipment of about 180 kinds and planning to supply military equipment worth \$8,000 million to the South Korean puppet army in the foreseeable future.

What is noteworthy in the arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea in recent years is the massive shipment of weapons of latest types which are not found or rare in other countries and regions.

South Korea is the first place where the U.S. imperialists introduced neutral bomb [word indistinct] as a "Satanic weapon of the 20th century" which they had not been able to deploy in any other region or country of the world. Scores of neutral bombs and over 150 planes capable of carrying them have been deployed in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have stockpiled ground missiles and more than 4.5 million tons of chemical weapons dischargeable by field guns of various types in the area near the military demarcation line. Not content with this, Pentagon worked out some time ago a plan to deploy binary chemical weapons in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists had brought into South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons such as nuclear shells, nuclear warheads for missiles and nuclear bombs by the first half of the '70s. They have also massively shipped into South Korea newly-developed nuclear mines and "backpack nuke" of late.

Their arms buildup in South Korea indicates that they consider South Korea to be very important in the execution of their world strategy. The U.S. imperialists harbor a dream of invading the whole of Korea with South Korea as a springboard and, further, "defeating" other Asian countries at one stroke.

They must immediately withdraw all their lethal weapons including weapons of latest types from South Korea.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ISSUES LETTER OF APPEAL ON ASIAN GAMES

SK050929 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 4 Sep 86

[A letter of appeal issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on 30 August and made public at a press conference held by the SKNDF Japanese mission in Tokyo on 1 September--read by announcer]

[Text] To the governments, political parties, organizations, and figures in the sports circles of every country in Asia that love justice, peace, and democracy:

The entire area of South Korea, where the 1986 Asian Games are scheduled to be held, is wrapped not in a festive atmosphere, but in a suppressive, terror-ridden, and despairing atmosphere. Under the pretext of the so-called maintenance of order and social stability, an emergency alert order, an emergency duty order, and a class "A" emergency order have been issued to the entire area of South Korea and, thus, the fascist power's 100-day mop-up operations, special roundups and check-ups, and nighttime attacks, which infringe upon the human rights of the people and their rights to live, have been perpetrated across the country. Special military unit members and riot policemen in plain clothes are stationed at many places in Seoul and around sites where sports events are to be held, campuses are closed in the name of political vacation and by an order of temporary closure, and patriotic students and the masses of all walks of life are indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned without warrant.

The dark tentacles of fascism are spread even to the airports, sea ports, hotels, coffee shops, and banks. As a result of this, foreigners are checked and interrogated when they come in and go out of the country and shadowed and watched everywhere they go.

Under the pretext of beautifying the city, shacks have been removed, the poor have been pushed out on the streets, shops have been torn down, and street stalls have been forced out to desolate places. Under the pretext of preventing air pollution, plants and enterprises have been closed, management activities have been forced to discontinue, and the operation of vehicles has been banned. In South Korea, the sun rises and sets amid frenziedly tyrannical rule and a horrendous terror-stricken atmosphere.

All these grave facts show that the 1986 Asian Games involve a serious political problem. Proceeding from this, the SKNDF Central Committee sends this letter of appeal, which contains the heartbreaking lamentation and unanimous opinion of our people, who are becoming the victims of the 1986 Asian Games, to the governments, political parties, organizations, and figures in the field of sports of every country in Asia.

If it chances to host such sports events as the Asian Games, every country or nation will hold them in a festive mood. However, the holding of the Asian Games in South Korea does not serve as a festival, but becomes tragedy and an object of anxiety to our people. This is our reality. In the first place, South Korea is not a proper place to hold such international games as the Asian Games. As acknowledged by the world, South Korea is a U.S. colony which is nominally called a state, but has no independence and sovereignty. South Korea is a place of human butchery where the people have their human rights infringed upon by the sword-wielding of dictatorship and shed blood even though democracy is stipulated in the Constitution.

For as long as 41 years, our people have already humiliatingly lived with their national dignity trampled underfoot under the aggressive neocolonial rule of the United States. Because they have no sovereignty or independence, our people have waged the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, demanding extrication from domination and interference by the United States. Since they have been deprived of their democracy and their human rights have been infringed upon, our people have waged a struggle to obtain democracy and civil rights by resisting the dictatorial regime.

However, the heinous U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan ring have reduced all people to prisoners by putting down, with bayonets, our people's aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification and by turning the whole of South Korea into a prison. Besides this, they have even deployed approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, thus changing our land into a source for nuclear war.

Indeed, South Korea has changed into a miserable living human hell where there is not even an inch of land where our people live freely, where there are no primary rights to freedom of speech, and where there are no rights to live.

The attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to push ahead with holding the Asian Games in this kind of place is designed to sustain the declining colonial and fascist rule with the sacred sports events as a means to create favorable circumstances to fabricate two Koreas and to justify their war policy.

How can the holding of the Asian Games in South Korea under this situation be shamed [mukin]? Our people death-defyingly oppose and reject the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in South Korea.

Participation in the 1986 sports events, which our people opposed, will be an act which supports the U.S. aggressors' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, rescues the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist dictatorship, and justifies the bestial atrocities of the fascist clique which

is arresting, torturing, and imprisoning the patriotic masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, and students. It will also bring about a heavy aftermath to the livelihood of our masses and reduce the people to more miserable slaves of debt by helping the Chon Tu-hwan ring successfully host the games through debts.

Holding the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul will open the wide road of permanent division to the splittist elements, lay a higher obstacle in the way of our national reunification, and bring a bigger danger of nuclear war to the Asian people. This is appalling.

Those who honor independence, treasure democracy, and love peace should not come to the 1986 Seoul sports games. We genuinely hope that in the spirit of helping the South Korean fighting masses, who are shedding blood for independence, democracy, reunification, and peace, the Asian friends will resolutely reject participation in the Asian Games.

Today, the governments, political parties, organizations, and sports circles of many countries around the world extend firm solidarity and support to our people's struggle against the Seoul Asian Games. Also, many countries express their stern stand of not attending the Seoul games. This becomes great encouragement to our masses.

We ardently hope that the governments, political parties, organizations, and sports circles of every country in Asia will show deep sympathy and respond to the stand and demands of the South Korean masses.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee on 30 August 1986, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/110

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM PONG-CHU ADDRESSES PEACE DAY RALLY

SK030220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, at a rally of Korean workers held at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of 1 September on the occasion of the Peace Day--portions recorded]

[Text] [begin Kim Pong-chu recording] Comrades:

Today, we are holding a rally marking the 1 September peace day, under circumstances in which the antiwar movement for peace is being vigorously staged worldwide.

The 10th Congress of world trade unions, held in Havana in February 1982, determined the day 1 September, when the flames of World War II were lit by fascist Germany, as the day of action of trade unions for peace, and adopted a decision to widely conduct a mass movement against the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and for world peace and security on that day every year and to enhance the solidarity of the international working class in this struggle. In particular, this year is a significant year which was proclaimed the year of international peace in accordance with the unanimous aspirations of the world's people for peace.

These peace-loving steps fully reflect the demands of the present international situation and the times. At present, the world is advancing toward the road of independence, and all peoples on earth hope to live peacefully. Regrettably, however, world peace and security are being seriously strangled due to the reckless maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and mankind is being faced with a new world war, a thermonuclear war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: An acute question rising in the international political field at present is to prevent a new global war, thermonuclear war, and to defend world peace and security.

The imperialists are actively accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons with each passing day, drastically increasing military expenditures. Because of their aggravating war maneuvers, countless nuclear weapons have been deployed in many countries and areas of the world, nuclear

warships are constantly located in the oceans, including the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and new nuclear bases are continually increasing.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the drastic development, renewal, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons while talking about supremacy in terms of nuclear weapons. Also, they are tenaciously maneuvering to turn even space into a theater for nuclear war by coming out with the extremely adventurous SDI plan. [end recording]

The speaker exposed the U.S. imperialists' strengthening of maneuvers for aggression and war against the revolutionary people in many places in the world.

Saying that the place where the danger of nuclear war is greatest in the world at present is the Korean peninsula, the speaker exposed in detail the fact that in particular, the U.S. imperialists have recently incessantly perpetrated new war provocation maneuvers by stirring up the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets with a view to establishing a nuclear operational attack system against our Republic.

Talking about the fact that our party and the government of the Republic have made all efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, the speaker continued:

[Begin Kim Pong-chu recording] Because of their justness, the peace proposals of our party and the government of the Republic are enjoying a wide range of support among the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries of the world as well as the Korean people. A few days from now, an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula will be held in Pyongyang. This will be further great encouragement to our people struggling for peace and peaceful reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the world's peace-loving people, the progressive working class, and trade union organizations of each country for always sincerely supporting the reasonable proposals for national reunification and our people's struggle to realize them, and are convinced that they will also extend more active support and firm solidarity to our cause of national reunification in the future. [applause]

The dark clouds of war should be promptly removed from the Korean peninsula and a new phase of peace must be opened. This is an urgent demand of the times and the unanimous voice of the world. The imperialist war maniacs should clearly look at the reality of today, in which the antiwar movement for peace is being powerfully conducted worldwide.

The United States must abandon its bellicose stand of opposing tripartite talks and talks involving persons in military authority, unconditionally stop maneuvers for aggression and war in South Korea, and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all murderous armed forces, including its troops and nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up their vain wild desire for the reinvansion of South Korea, discontinue echoing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for war and the fabrication of two Koreas, and stop acts of egging the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique onto the provocation of a new war.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppets must discard their nature as lackeys, who are trying to live in the bosom of the U.S. and Japanese masters forever, and give up their criminal confrontation and war maneuvers to plunge the fellow countrymen into the holocaust of war by colluding with foreign forces.

With active support and encouragement from the world's working class and the peace-loving people of each country, the Korean working class will check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for a new war, a nuclear war, and defend peace and security on the Korean peninsula, thus certainly achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and genuinely contributing to the cause of world peace.

Everywhere in the world, all peace-loving people should thoroughly expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and turn out in the struggle to reduce nuclear weapons and, furthermore, to completely remove them.

The socialist countries have set forth affirmative proposals and initiatives to realize the comprehensive and complete abolition of armaments--including the proposal to completely remove nuclear weapons step by step by the end of the present century and the proposal to discontinue the arms race in space--and have actively struggled to realize them.

The Soviet Union recently again put forward the constructive and peace-loving measure of extending the freeze on nuclear testing. We actively support the socialist countries' constructive proposals with very great significance in defending world peace and security, and will make all efforts to put them into practice.

To remove nuclear weapons and prevent a nuclear war, nuclear-free peace zones should be established and expanded in many areas of the world. At present, the movement to establish nuclear-free and peace zones is being vigorously waged in Asia and the Pacific, northern Europe, the Balkan peninsula, and many other areas of the world. We express solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and working class of the Asian countries to turn Asia and the Pacific into a nuclear-free peace zone and to achieve peace and security in this region and the struggle of the peoples of Europe for peace and security there. [applause]

We support the struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, against [word indistinct] and Zionism and for national dignity, and express solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples, including the Namibian people, against old and new colonialism and racism and for peace and national sovereignty. [applause]

We also extend support and solidarity to the just struggle of the peoples of Central America, including Cuba and Nicaragua. [applause]

The Korean working class will actively struggle to turn northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free and peace zone and will make all efforts to establish nuclear-free and peace zones in many areas of the world and expand them.

Peace forces are more powerful than the forces, of war, and the international antiwar and peace-loving movement is being expanded and developed with each passing day. Even though the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, is great at present, war is never inevitable. Only when the antiwar and peace-loving forces of the world are firmly united in actively struggling can the danger of nuclear war be removed and peace and security be solidly defended.

In the future as in the past, the Korean working class and people will also further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive countries of the world, including the socialist and nonaligned countries, and resolutely struggle against war and for peace in firm unity with all peace-loving people of the world. [applause]

Comrades, the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic should be strengthened in an all-round manner to prevent war, defend peace, and bring about the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in Korea.

By continuing to thoroughly implement the party's program for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and its lines of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--we should consolidate our revolutionary ranks, firmly rallied around the party, as solid as a rock and constantly strengthen and develop the might of our country's socialist system and the republic.

Through constant renovation and advance by upholding the revolutionary slogan calling for powerfully accelerating the march of the 1980's in a way of the construction of the Nampo lockgate, all workers should effect incessant innovations and upsurges in socialist construction and brilliantly carry into practice our party's conception on building more great eternal creations which will make the chuche era shine.

We should work and live in a militant manner always with a mobilized and strained posture to counter the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and should powerfully struggle to expedite the realization of the historic cause of national reunification while keenly watching every move and act of the enemy.

Only victory and glory are promised on the road ahead of our people, who are fighting for the just cause while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and following the tested leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard].

Let all of us more vigorously struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to consummate the glorious chuche cause while upholding the banner of the immortal chuche idea and to build a new independent and peaceful world.

Long live world peace! [applause] [end recording]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CAMPUS DISTURBANCES DURING ASIAD--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comments on the rumor of "campus disturbances in the second semester" set afloat by the South Korean puppets on the threshold of the Asian games. The author of the commentary says that they are manipulating the subsidized media and Philistines to raise a hue and cry, predicting that campus disturbances "will get rarely fierce" in the second semester, attended with an acute "social unrest." A heinous design lurks behind this rumor of "campus disturbances in the second semester" circulated by the puppets, notes the paper, and says: This is a smokescreen laid down by them to justify their brutal suppression of the righteous action of the students against the Asian games, branding it as "a factor of social unrest." Dastardly is the scheme of the puppets to crush the anti-"government" action of the students and people and prolong the days of their power by taking advantage of the Asian games, which they have induced into South Korea in disregard of the opposition of the people at large. The South Korean students will not tolerate the Asian games, because it will not only spell great sufferings to the South Korean people, but also be abused for the creation of "two Koreas" and extension of the "power" of the fascist clique. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 29 Aug 86] /9604

FOOD POISONING AT SPORTS VILLAGE--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--More than 80 people collectively suffered from food poisoning on 27 August in the Asian games sports village in Seoul, according to a radio report from South Korea. They got poisoned by food supplied in the village. These days dangerous inferior foodstuffs are prevalent in South Korea with the Asian games ahead and restaurants specially designated for the Asian games are very filthy to cause big public censure. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Aug 86] /9604

PROTESTS AGAINST 'CHEMICAL TORTURE'--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--South Korean political prisoners in early June formed a struggle committee for the right to existence and human rights and fought in protest against chemical tortures by the puppet clique, according to a report. From a few months ago the taste of the drinking water supplied to the political prisoners at the Songdong prison in Seoul changed, dregs appearing. And the prisoners felt drowsy, their memory failing and consciousness dimming. When one bathes in this water mixed with medicine, he feels itchy, red stigmata

appearing on his skin. Hearing of this chemical torture, the families of the political prisoners appealed to various organisations of democratic movement and organs to send a fact-finding group to the prison. Some time ago, the family of Kang U-kun, a political prisoner who had been kept in the Namyong branch room of the puppet police headquarters brought a lawsuit against the brutal chemical torture by the fascist clique. The facts about chemical torture disclosed one after another once again strip bare the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique as a pack of wolves in human skin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 1 Sep 86] /9604

MILITARY TRAINING FORCED ON COEDS--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique took more than 100 students of the Hanil Girls' High School to a marine unit of the puppet navy in the forward area and imposed military training upon them, according to a radio report from Seoul. For 3 days the fascist clique dragged the girls around frontline posts of the puppet army and forced them into military drill including a firing exercise, whipping up among them hostile feelings against the northern half of the republic and war fever with outcries for "steadfast anti-communist spirit." This was part of the provocative anti-communist military racket raised by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans with increased frenzy with the approach of the Seoul olympics and the Asian games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 1 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/244

OLYMPIC GAMES

PYONGYANG REPORTEDLY DECIDES TO ABORT ASIAN GAMES

SK291231 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Report by correspondent Yu Sung-che from Tokyo]

[Text] On 29 August TONGIL ILBO [ROK Government-backed paper published in Japan] reported by quoting a source well informed in the internal affairs of the puppet North that, on 10 August, the puppet North held an expanded meeting of the so-called Workers' Party Political Bureau and reconfirmed a decision to conduct subversive activities by mobilizing all possible means during the Asian Games in order to check the Seoul Asian Games.

The source disclosed that the expanded meeting of the Political Bureau, in which full and alternate members of the Workers' Party Political Bureau of the puppet North, vice premiers, and department director-level officials dealing with operations participated and, in particular, against South Korea in which Kim Il-song showed up for a while, reconfirmed the policy of mobilizing all means to abort or hindering the Asian Games.

The source said that Kim Chong-il, the son of Kim Il-song; O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces; and others are leading subversive operations against the Asian Games.

The source revealed that the meeting also reconfirmed the decision to employ international terrorists--a concrete way for subverting the Asian Games--by learning a lesson from the failure of the Rangoon assassination incident in which the direct involvement of the puppet North's operatives were brought to light and by which the puppet North caused international isolation, and added that, because terrorists from Europe or the Middle East are easily recognizable, the meeting decided to use Japanese terrorists.

The source also disclosed that the meeting decided to employ the method of using Koreans in Japan just as the puppet North did when it perpetrated the Mun Se-kwang incident in 1974, or of winning to its side antisystem forces in Korea and Koreans who have relations with Japan-residing Koreans and who frequently visit Japan.

Calling to mind the fact that the puppet North recently committed shooting incidents on two occasions along the truce line, the source said that the incidents

are linked to the decision of the puppet North's Political Bureau to constantly conduct subversive operations against the Asian Games by mobilizing all means and added that the puppet North seeks to incite a sense of unrest among the participating countries by showing the fact that tension between North and South Korea is growing higher before the opening of the Asian Games.

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CSO: 4107/232

OLYMPIC GAMES

KYODO REPORTS ON ROLE OF POLITICS IN SEOUL ASIAN GAMES

OW041015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO--Politics will play a not insignificant part in the Seoul Asian Games to be held September 20-October 5, given the delicate situation on the Korean peninsula, sports sources said Thursday.

While South Korea hopes to use the Asian Games as a vehicle for enhancing its national prestige, its communist neighbor to the north is unhappy as world attention will be focused on Seoul during the games.

Despite its mounting external debts, South Korea will spend as much as 20 percent of its national budget (3.1 billion dollars) for both the Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics since it wants to use them as a launching pad to becoming an advanced country.

While only 30 countries out of the 36-member Olympic Council of Asia will participate (33 in previous New Delhi Games), South Korea does not seem to mind that too, thanks to the participation of China, which will send a large delegation of 520 athletes and officials in 20 sports.

South Korea and China do not have diplomatic ties.

What worries Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC) officials is how North Korea, which will stay away from the Asiad as it thinks the games are being used politically, will react to the games, the sources said.

South Korea, apprehensive about possible terrorist attack by North Korea, has tightened security to such an extent that use of transceivers for cycling and marathon in the Asiad is forbidden.

Such being the case, the planned visit to the opening ceremony on September 20 by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone might further irritate Pyongyang.

True sports fans think it is about time politicization of sports events like Olympics and Asian Games ended.

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CSO: 4100/150

OLYMPIC GAMES

JAPANESE ATHLETES TO WAVE ROK FLAGS AT ASIAN GAMES

OW300941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 30 KYODO--Japanese athletes and officials will wave small South Korean flags when they march around the Olympic stadium in the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games on September 20.

Only weightlifter Ryoji Isaoka, who is to head the delegation, will carry Japan's rising sun flag.

Waving the South Korean flags is intended to show Japan's friendliness toward its nearest neighbor, officials of the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) said Saturday.

South Korean sports officials welcomed the idea, saying it is for the good of the people in both countries.

Behind the goodwill move is a somewhat thorny relationship between the two countries, with controversies including the fingerprinting of South Korean residents in Japan and South Korean complaints that a Japanese history textbook does not deal adequately with military actions against its Asian neighbors before and during World War II.

The way Japanese athletes and officials march around stadiums in major sporting events like the Olympics and Asian Games has often been likened to military-style marching by people outside Japan, who say the Japanese appear too disciplined.

Since South Korea was occupied by Japan from 1910 until the end of World War II in 1945, Japan would be well advised to dispel whatever "militaristic" image it might present, one Japanese Olympic official said.

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CSO: 4100/250

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROPOSAL FOR TWO KIMS TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT CHON

No To Respond to Call

SK030031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is expected to make a response to the repeated proposal of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and three opposition leaders which include the two, in a press conference in Pusan this morning.

The two Kims yesterday suggested the meeting of our political leaders, including Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to discuss ways to break through the current deadlock in amendment negotiations.

They said that No's participation in the proposal meeting "is up to the decision of the DJP."

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "We will examine the background of the proposal to determine what it aims at."

"However, he hinted the party's negative position toward such a conference by recalling that the DJP did not "accept" the two Kim's earlier overture for a meeting with Chon, No and the three oppositionists." [Quotation marks as received]

As to the two Kims' allegation that the amendment issue cannot be solved by the special parliamentary committee, the spokesman said, "Our firm position is that constitutional amendment should be realized by partisan agreement in the special panel."

"It put us to many thoughts that the two Kims made such a claim when inter-party debates on how to rewrite the Constitution have yet to begin," refusing to elaborate further.

Two Kims Urge Meeting

SK030027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday proposed a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the top three opposition leaders including themselves to find a breakthrough of the constitutional revision work.

They hoped that the political leaders' talks will take place within this month. They suggested that New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u should join them in the meeting, but did not specifically call for the participation of Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u.

They made the proposal after their weekly breakfast meeting at Kim Tae-chung's house at which they held a pessimistic view as to the possibility of reaching an accord on the amendment to the basic law at the National Assembly.

In a statement read by their spokesmen, the virtual leaders of the NDP said, "The question of rewriting the Constitution is not expected to be settled by the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly."

"President Chon's decision to accept the reintroduction of a president-led government on a direct election formula is the sole way to avoid the predictable disaster of the nation," they stressed.

The two Kims went on, "To overcome the difficulties, we are willing to confer with President Chon as he wants to do so."

They also demanded a change in the government's anti-communism policy, maintaining that the current policy which seeks to eliminate pro-communist elements by punishment alone will not be successful.

They asserted that the government should not regard anti-government students and workers as the "enemy" of the nation. They can be turned into loyal citizens of the country when a "democratic and legitimate government" is established.

"The sole way to cope with challenges by the communists is to realize the people's freedom and social justice as is done in West Germany and Japan," the opposition leaders noted.

The two Kims then urged the prosecution to restore its independence from political power. They noted, "When we look at the prosecution, we find an organ which has been degraded as the instrument for the prolongation of the current regime and one that betrays the public interest and the people's expectations in many cases."

Two Kims Report to CPD Members

SK040157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Due to a sit-in of about 30 family members of arrested students at the conference room of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a weekly meeting of the Steering Committee of the CPD was held briefly yesterday.

CPD co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam reported to committee members about their call for a meeting with President Chon to discuss constitutional revision and their luncheon meeting with dissident leaders Tuesday.

Kim Yong-sam told them, "We clearly said to the dissident representatives that our demand for a president-led government with the direct election of the president is not an object for political bargain."

"And they promised to give us full support," he said.

Explaining the request for a meeting with President Chon, Kim Tae-chung noted that only President Chon can make a choice of power structure as he had decided to revise the basic law, reversing his earlier position to safeguard the Constitution.

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CSO: 4100/249

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NO TAE-U HAS 'STRONG INTENTION' TO MEET KIM YONG-SAM

SK280035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday expressed a strong intention to hold talks with Kim Yong-sam, virtual leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to discuss constitutional amendment.

"I am opening the door wide (for a meeting with Kim) and I am ready to have talks with Mr. Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the NDP, at any time," he told reporters.

Kim leads the main opposition party as a permanent advisor, heading the largest faction in the party. Kim Tae-chung has the second largest faction.

However, the DJP excludes Kim Tae-chung from its dialogue because of his legal status. Kim is now on a stay of execution of his 20-year sentence.

Kim was sentenced to death on sedition charges in 1980, but the death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment and to 20 years in jail instead.

In a meeting with reporters at the party's Central Political Training Institute at Karak-dong, the DJP leader said, "I can meet him at any time, as far as circumstances on his side permits."

With regard to No's meeting, DJP sources said that the party is sounding out the possibility for the No-Kim talks through diverse channels, although a formal proposal has not been made on Kim's side.

No also said that he would mobilize all party lawmakers, irrespective of their intra-party status, for dialogues with the opposition camp.

"The DJP is determined to make positive efforts to reflect the opinions and claims of the opposition camp on policies of the ruling camp through the dialogues," he said.

As to the operation of the party following the last week's major reshuffle of party officials, No said that he would strengthen the function of the Central Executive Council now that fresh air has been injected into it.

The council is the top decision-making organ, made up of present and former leading officials of the party.

"In formulating party policies, opinions of the council members will be given top priority," he said.

Asked about Tuesday's cabinet reshuffle, he said that the shapeup "reflects an accord between the party's plan to put into practise the parliamentary cabinet system and the party president's philosophy of ruling."

The mass entry of party members into the new cabinet proves the party's will to live up to its commitments, he said.

The DJP chairman will embark on a two-week tour of provincial areas today to publicize the party's draft amendment to the basic law and to introduce himself as a candidate for the next national leader to the people.

He will visit Taejon and Chonju, Cholla-pukto today and tomorrow.

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CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES' DISPUTES DELAY HEARING ON CONSTITUTION

SK270016 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The business of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly hit snag yesterday due to fierce arguments between members of the rival parties over how to operate public hearings on the amendment.

They wrangled mainly on whether the public debate sessions should be given live TV coverage as demanded by the opposition party.

The row delayed the whole schedule of the hearings which was to begin in Pusan tomorrow.

The confrontation also foiled the special panel's question and answer session yesterday during which draft amendments of the three major parties were to be debated.

In a round of meetings by assistant chairmen from the three parties, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that the hearings should be televised live in accordance with an earlier agreement.

The parties had decided to ask television companies to relay the events, and panel chairman Chae Mun-sik Saturday sent an official letter of request to the KBS and MBC.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, noting that the TV companies will send their answers probably today (Wednesday), claimed that the issue is up to the TV companies.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho of the DJP insisted that the earlier agreement on the TV hook-up included "relay on video tape."

The parties were also at odds over the site of the Pusan hearing.

The DJP maintained that the hearing should be held in the small auditorium of Pusan Citizens Hall, while the NDP insisted on the main auditorium.

The small facility has a capacity of 500 people while the main hall can accommodate about 2,500.

After several rounds of negotiations, they agreed that the hearing may be held at the main hall, but the audience should be limited to less than 1,000.

The DJP claimed that there is no need to hold the hearing in a large place as the hearing is a kind of a National Assembly session to be witnessed by a restricted number of spectators.

The selection of speakers for the hearings was another issue. The DJP claimed that the speakers should be chosen among those who live in the place where the hearings are held, rejecting the NDP's choice of Prof. Chang Ul-pyong of Songgyungwan University in Seoul as a speaker for the Pusan hearing.

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CSO: 4100/242

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Officials Educated on Cabinet System

SK050016 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Senior government officials were to read booklets and other printed materials written in support of the ruling camp-initiated constitutional revision for Cabinet system.

They were also advised to attend a "special lecture" on the Cabinet system or watch video-tapes showing the merits of the new government system. The video tapes were those produced by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In addition, various kinds of pamphlets and other materials have been sent to home and offices of highly-placed government officials. Most of them are those made by the ruling party for the party members to propagate in favor of the Cabinet system.

Critics are raised over such activities, pointing out that public officials in high positions should keep neutral attitudes as long as constitutional amendments are concerned.

Special lectures and other kinds of moves arranged by the ministries began to be revealed during a recent meeting of assistant ministers in charge of planning, in which they were told to explain to officials of their ministries about the Cabinet system.

The lecture was reportedly focused on stressing the necessity of the new government system. One of the themes include "the cabinet system is the only best suited to democratization."

All officials of the Transportation Ministry had to sit in the main hall to hear an extraordinary lecture on the Constitution for two hours on Aug. 29.

Officials at the Ministry of Labor had to put their signatures in blank pages of books made by the DJP in support of the Cabinet system after reading them.

Similar lecture programs and book distribution were reported from other ministries, including the Education and Health-Social Affairs Ministries.

Panel Stalled Due to Parties' Disputes

SK030042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The special House committee on constitutional amendment, which was inaugurated after many complications, has been staggering for more than a month since its inaugural session on July 29 without setting about studying the draft amendments of each party.

The ad hoc panel, whose mission is to rewrite the basic law by compromise, has been stalled by a partisan tug-of-war over the operational matters of its public hearings.

As its first item of business, the panel had planned to hold public debates in seven cities from Aug. 28, starting in Pusan.

But, the Pusan forum was foiled while the rival parties were arguing over the question of TV-relay procedures of the debate.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party also contended with each other on the selection of the site of the hearing and the speakers.

Whatever the immediate cause for the wranglings might be, the delay is nothing out of the ordinary considering the different goals the two parties are seeking to achieve.

The DJP seeks to propangandize its parliamentary cabinet formula through the hearings, thus turning away the public opinion inclining to the presidential government system based on the direct election of the president.

On the contrary, the NDP is attempting to drive the DJP's formula into a coner by publicly challenging the government and the DJP with the attractive slogan, "Let's elect the president by our own hands."

The different stances of the parties have caused the two to become entangled with minor procedural matters.

As to the site of the hearing, the DJP maintained that the place should be chosen in accordance with the "spirit" of parliamentary law as the hearing is another House session.

Therefore, the party claimed that the hearing should be held in a small place whose order can be maintained by Assembly guards, and the number of spectators should be limited as in House sessions.

The DJP's position was strongly refuted by the NDP, which wants to put as many [words indistinct] spectators as possible into the forum.

After rounds of negotiations they tentatively agreed to hold the hearing in a big place on the condition that admission tickets should be issued in advance and police troops would be called in if Assembly guards should be unable to keep order.

The issue of the selection of speakers was also settled as the NDP promised to select speakers among the residents of the areas where the hearings will be held without bringing well-known debators from Seoul.

Dispute had aroused as the NDP chose Prof Chang Ul-pyong based in Seoul as a speaker for the Pusan event. The DJP objected and the argument was settled with the understanding that Chang will appear only in the Pusan hearing.

But, the two parties are still locking horns with each other over the TV relay of the hearings.

The NDP persistently demanded that the hearings be covered live by television, while the DJP maintained that they should be broadcast on videotape.

The DJP's objection to a live hook-up is viewed to be based on a judgment that the simultaneous coverage will be used as an effective means for the NDP's propaganda, whatever one-sided allegations were to be directly conveyed to the TV audience, DJP negotiators worried.

The DJP also points out the possibility that opposition speakers may denounce specific persons or the ruling camp in case their speeches are telecast live.

As their positions ran in parallel, they came up with respective compromise terms Monday in meeting of the panel's five assistant chairmen.

The DJP proposed that a trial relay on videotape be made in Pusan to see whether the result of such coverage is satisfactory.

If the relay turns out to be unfair, the DJP will consider the NDP's demand, it said.

But, the NDP counterproposed that a live hook-up be tried in Pusan to see whether it will cause serious problems.

Despite the delay of its first business, the parties set a goal of holding the public hearings in seven cities by Sept. 18 just before the opening of the Seoul Asian Games as the political world will enter a temporary recess during the sports meet.

Since the initial deadline for the activity of the special committee is set for Sept 30 by the NDP, especially by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the NDP cannot indefinitely drag on in bargaining over procedural matters.

The JDP, on the other hand, is aware that it will have to take most of the blame if the TV relay issue breaks up the panel's work.

With precious time being so much wasted, prospects are even more remote now for the rival parties to reach a compromise over the core question of settling on the forum of the next government before the month is gone.

KYODO on Proposed Changes

OW291247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 29 Aug 86

["Tension Deepens Over Constitution Revision; by Young Kim"--KYODO headline]

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 KYODO--Rival political parties submitted their constitutional revision drafts to the National Assembly's ad hoc committee this week amid rising political tension in South Korea.

"The tension will become much deeper when we wrestle with the toughest issue, as to the specific system of government which the rival parties wish to implement," said Rep. Kim Su-han, vice president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and chief negotiator.

The drafts were presented a day before a major reshuffle in the cabinet of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Six senior DJP lawmakers added their names to the new cabinet lineup in the leadership changes Tuesday. The shakeup of the top party posts pushed the number of ruling party members who have recently taken office as ministers to 11.

The special constitutional amendment committee, composed of 45 members from the ruling DJP, the NKDP, the second largest opposition Korean National Party (KNP), and mavericks, agreed to hold the first revisional hearings in Pusan.

Reaching a mutual agreement on revision will not be an easy task for the committee headed by Chae Mun-sik, political commentators predict.

While the ruling DJP party advocates a cabinet-controlled system, the opposition parties propose a presidential system through direct elections.

In less than 40 years of its inception, the South Korean constitution has been revised eight times. In most instances, the revision process was initiated by presidents and their groups who wished to consolidate power and extend their terms of office.

"The constitution was revised eight times since its implementation in 1948, but not once with the mutual consent of rival political camps. We feel a historical milestone will be achieved by establishing a constitution by mutual consent this time," said a leading committee member from the DJP.

However, many members caution that the committee faces risks of dissolving, since virtually every party will stick to its own particular blueprint.

Although each party has stated that it will not allow self-interests to block a democratic constitution, no group seems willing to cross party lines to assure the needed compromise, Korean sources said.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, chief DJP member of the committee, told the session, "We wish to see democracy take root in this soil through the parliamentary cabinet system. Our formula vests the power not in the premier, but in the whole cabinet which embraces the premier as one of its members," Yi said.

Yi was responding to criticism from the opposition parties that the prime minister under the DJP's scheme is nothing but a different title for the president under the present constitution.

Meanwhile, NKDP President Yi Min-u labeled the DJP's amendment bill, an "adroit" plot to extend its stay in power.

"The opposition parties, all of which offered the direct election formula as a campaign promise, gained a combined 60 percent of the total votes, twice the votes for the ruling party in the last February elections," KNP President Yi Man-sop said.

All opposition parties but the newly born small party, People's Democratic Party, uphold the presidential system based on the strict separation of the three powers of government.

Under the present constitution, the president, who is authorized to issue emergency decrees and disband the parliament, is elected by an electorate college.

The NKDP leader Yi vowed not to make any compromise on the constitutional revision, saying, "The NKDP will mount an 'out-of-parliament' struggle if the government party fails to give the people a free choice of government by the end of next month."

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CSO: 4100/249

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITIES ADDRESS MEASURES TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES

SK020115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Text]. Colleges and universities across the nation are in recent days frantic to provide adequate measures aimed at preventing chronic campus disturbances during the fall semester, it was learned yesterday.

Particularly, the schools in the capital area are putting their focus on deterring student demonstrations during the period of the Asian Games scheduled for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

Senior officials of the schools are said to be watching the moves of leading activists.

Seoul National University held a meeting of senior professors yesterday morning and discussed measures for proper student guidance on the occasion of the Asian Games.

In a meeting, president Pak Pong-sik told professors that they were required to devote themselves to the elevation of school authority and heightening the academic atmosphere in the campus during the new semester.

Pak also urged the professors to make the utmost efforts to ensure a smooth running of the pingpong event of the Asian Games to be held in the SNU gymnasium.

Yonsei University has decided to strengthen its students' guidance in close cooperation with their parents with the expectation of radical student demonstrations during the new semester.

The faculty members of the university plan to discuss matters of sending letters out calling for the help of parents in student guidance for the Asian Games.

In the meantime, the students council of the university plans to organize new executive members for their activities during the second semester, as most of the leading members were arrested in connection with various disturbances in the last semester.

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CSO: 4100/249

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION MADE TO MOVE POLICE ONTO CAMPUSES

Prevention of Student Disturbances

SK050104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau has decided that it will deploy police forces onto college campuses in the fall semester whenever students stage campus demonstrations regardless of the scale of the student turmoil.

A senior official at the bureau disclosed yesterday that such a decision was made so as to prevent student disturbances from expanding by dispersing the gathering of students for demonstration purposes at the early stages.

Students are expected to stage more violent demonstrations to disturb the forthcoming Asian Games, the official said, adding that information has it that there were moves by students to organize a committee that he said would mastermind the anti-Asian Games activities.

"Whenever students are to gather to conduct campus demonstrations," the official said, "riot police forces will be dispatched onto the campus during the fall semester."

Police forces have refrained from entering onto the campus in the spring semester so long as student demonstrations were not violent. The police have shot tear gas bombs onto the campus from the outside, stationing combat policemen mainly near gates and streets leading to the campus.

Police Move To Quell Rallies

SK050043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Police moved onto the campuses of Seoul National and Yonsei universities yesterday to quell illegal student rallies. On Wednesday, combat policemen charged into the Korea University campus on two occasions to put down student demonstrations.

A spokesman for the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau said the action is in line with a renewed policy to deploy police force onto campuses for the purpose of suppressing all campus disturbances, small or large, while in an early stage.

An estimated 450 policemen entered the Yonsei University campus and dispersed students, who held an antigovernment demonstration around 1 p.m. Police fired tear gas shells to break up the protest.

About 300 Seoul National University students staged a rally around 2:40 p.m., chanting a slogan calling for opposition to the forthcoming Asian Games.

As the rally kept on going, approximately 600 combat policemen moved onto the campus and shot tear gas bombs at the rock-throwing students.

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CSO: 4100/249

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON TELECASTING HEARINGS

SK020129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The rival parties failed again to narrow their differences over how to telecast public hearings in major cities, to be sponsored by the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment, during a meeting of its assistant chairmen yesterday.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party claims that the public hearings should be relayed "live" while the ruling Democratic Justice Party insists on a videotaped broadcast.

After the meeting, Rep. Kim Su-han of the NDP told reporters that the opposing parties have repeated their earlier positions, failing to reach any agreement on the TV hook-up, a major stumbling block to the public hearings.

The public hearing, which had originally been scheduled to start in Pusan last Thursday, was delayed because of the disagreement. The opposition party insists on live TV coverage for fear of unfair editing by state-controlled networks.

DJP's Yi Chi-ho claimed that the issue of the way to relay the public hearings should be entrusted to the TV companies as heads of the companies had earlier "pledged to relay the events in a fair and sincere manner."

"If the first hearing in Pusan is relayed by video tape 'unfairly,' then the DJP will be willing to accept the NDP's proposal of a live telecast," No said.

Rep. Kim Su-han of the NDP asserted that it is impossible to expect the TV companies to relay the hearing in a fair manner in light of the current practice of broadcasting networks.

He also said that the TV coverage of the NDP's rally for solidarity held in Pusan last Saturday, passed "in the twinkling of an eye."

"Over 50,000 Pusan citizens who attended the rally well knew how unfair the TV news reports were on the rally," NDP's Kim asserted.

He went on, "It would be maningless for the public hearings on the constitutional amendment to be relayed on a video tape as they were designed to hear opinion of local residents on the crucial issue."

But he refused to give a clear answer to the DJP's question whether the NDP will boycott the public hearings if they are not relayed live.

Floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties are expected to meet again today to settle the issue as assistant chairman of the rival parties failed to agree on the matter.

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CSO: 4100/249

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP ANNOUNCES FINAL DRAFT OF LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK200025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday announced a final draft for the implementation of local autonomy, calling for the introduction of the system starting with low-echelon administrative units instead of high-echelon administration.

The low-echelon administrative units refer to 58 cities, 139 counties and 40 wards of five major cities--Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Incheon and Kwangju.

The government had originally envisaged the proposed local autonomy to be implemented in high-echelon units such as the five big cities and nine provinces.

The DJP prepared the draft in the final round of the high-level consultation meetings with the government Monday.

Under the plan, political party members would be allowed to run for local councils.

Some 10-25 councilors are eyed for each of the local council, bringing the total to around 3,500.

The number of councilors, however, will be adjusted to some extent in proportion to the population.

The DJP plan also calls for having chiefs of local administrations appointed by the government for the time being before the proposed system takes root in the nation.

Under the scheme, local councils would not be permitted to raise no-confidence motions against chiefs of local administrations. Heads of administrations would be denied the right to disperse local councils.

As for the timing of the implementation of the system, Rep. Ko Kun, chairman of the party's committee on the local autonomy, said, "Preparations will be going on under the assumption that it should be introduced during the first half of next year."

He said, however, he expects that the exact timing will be decided depending on the negotiations between ruling and opposition parties concerning constitutional revision.

His remarks were interpreted as suggesting that the implementation of the system might be postponed until after 1988 when a new government is supposed to be formed under a new Constitution.

Ko also said the government and the DJP are studying ways to improve the financial status of local administrations.

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CSO: 4100/249

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PLANS COMMITTEE TO ENSURE STATUS OF CIVIL SERVANTS

SK200021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Taejon--The Democratic Justice Party plans to establish a personnel committee as part of its efforts to guarantee the status of public servants and ensure "fair and objective personnel management."

The ruling DJP also intends to introduce an administrative vice minister system to give national administration the opportunity to maintain stability and neutrality unaffected by cabinet changes.

Party chairman No Tae-u told a news conference that these envisaged measures are intended to help a career civil service system take firm root in the nation.

No arrived here Thursday afternoon on the first leg of his scheduled tour of provincial and city chapters of the majority party.

The tour is aimed at publicizing the DJP's constitutional revision bill based on a parliamentary system and at the same time building up the image of party chairman No.

The majority chairman said, "The success of the parliamentary system depends on whether or not the nation can establish a career civil service system."

He said the ruling party had already started work on amendments on pertinent laws governing the status of civil servants in order to prepare for the adoption of the parliamentary cabinet system.

The DJP will soon consult with the government concerning the direction of revisions, he said.

No said the ruling party plans to place the proposed personnel committee or board under the direct control of the prime minister.

The committee, which would be free from political influence, would be empowered to manage public servants "in a fair and objective manner," he said.

DJP chairman No said each ministry would have one administrative vice minister who would serve as chief executive of administrative affairs.

Administrative vice ministers or permanent vice ministers would be authorized to secure administrative stability and neutrality, irrespective of changes in the cabinet, he said.

The ruling party further plans to clearly define those officials who can and cannot engage in political activities, he said.

No said the majority party is considering clearing the way for competent government officials to assume political posts.

"The door for political affiliation would be wide open for ranking government officials," he said.

The DJP chairman said the salary for government officials would gradually be increased to a level comparable to that of employees of the private sector.

Assistance would be rendered to those government officials without housing and the retirement age for public servants would be raised on a gradual basis, he said.

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CSO: 4100/249

BRIEFS

CABINET URGED TO DEVELOP POLICIES--Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday directed cabinet ministers to spare no efforts to embody "responsible administration" based on firm convictions free from selfish motives. "All cabinet members, in accordance with President Chon Tu-hwan's concept of government, are urged to develop and carry out creative policies under their own responsibility," No said. He said the first and foremost mission assigned to the new cabinet would be to actively and wisely cope with the current political situation involving constitutional reform to achieve a peaceful transfer of government. The prime minister made the remarks when he presided over the first cabinet session after Tuesday's major cabinet reshuffle affecting 10 posts including the minister of foreign affairs. He then instructed cabinet members to have in-depth inter-ministry consultations at all costs before finally formulating their policies. No exhorted them to check any easy-going and relaxed attitude on the part of their ministry officials in performing official duties. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 86 p 1 SK]

END TO 1-MAN RULE URGED--Taejon, Korea, Aug 28 (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), called for an end Thursday to a prolonged one-man rule and to dictatorship in Korea through a brisk parliamentary and party politics. "By achieving constitutional revision based on the parliamentary cabinet system for the establishment of a genuine democracy, we ought to do our utmost so that our posterity could call us their proud founding fathers of democracy," No said. Given the political reality facing the Koreans, he said the promotion by the incumbent government party could guarantee a smooth and sure democratization in the country. No made the remarks during a DJP rally here designed to consolidate party unity for the publicity of the parliamentary cabinet system the DJP proposed. His stop at Taejon marked the first leg of his two-week, 16 provincial city tour for the publicity campaign. He will also meet with people from various walks of life as part of the campaign and seek their cooperation for a compromise constitutional revision. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT 28 Aug 86 SK]

MINISTER ON POLITICAL, SOCIAL STABILITY--Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)--Yi Ung-hui, South Korea's new Culture and Information Minister, said Wednesday that political and social stability are needed now more than ever before in order to achieve the goals of political development and democratization based on the peaceful transfer of governmental power. He said that the ministry officials should be responsible for the "continuous establishment of the national consensus" for the development and settlement of democracy through the transfer

of governmental power in a peaceful and orderly manner. Yi said that crisis management capability is a great reason for the existence of the Korean Government, in view of the nation's geopolitical situation (between China and Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union). The significance of culture and publicity will be of great importance as Korea pushes ahead with his historic tasks, while overcoming various elements for unrest and ideological conflicts. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 27 Aug 86 SK]

DEFENSE COUNCIL FOR DISSIDENT COED--More than a hundred lawyers will form a defense council for Miss Kwon In-suk, a dissident coed, in her expected court battle against a police investigator who she claimed sexually molested her during questioning. Her allegation was dismissed as a "fabrication" by the prosecution, which dropped charges against policeman Mun Kwi-tong. The prospective formation of the defense council was decided on during a meeting yesterday of attorneys of the human rights committees of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. Also joining are lawyers belonging to the Justice and Peace Committee of Korean Catholics. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 8 SK]

BOOKSTORE OWNERS TAKEN AWAY--Police, along with government officials in charge of cultural and information affairs, conducted surprise searches of bookstores in Pusan, Taegu, Incheon and other eight cities yesterday. They impounded at least 1,000 volumes of leftist-oriented books, a police officer said. Police took away 14 bookstore owners for selling leftist books to college students, particularly radical activists, the officer said. A number of tapes containing songs with antigovernment themes were also seized from the bookstores, he said. Similar searches have been occasionally carried out in many bookstores near major universities in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 86 p 8 SK]

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY KEY POST-HOLDERS--Yu Han-yol, president of the newly-born People's Democratic Party, yesterday filled major posts of the party, selecting Reps. Hwang Pyong-u, Choe Un-chi and Sin Kyong-sul as vice presidents. He also named Rep. Chong Chae-won secretary-general and Rep. So Chong-yol chief policy-maker. The party, which has 12 Assemblymen, was founded on Aug. 10. The lawmakers bolted from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party in defiance of the leadership of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. The new party favors the parliamentary cabinet system against the NDP's goal of presidential government with a direct election formula. In the appointments, Rep. Sin Pyong-yol was tapped as the chairman of the Central Committee, Rep. Han Sok-pong as the chief of the Political Training Center and Yi Chong-hui as the chairman of the party's Disciplinary Committee. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 86 p 1 SK]

VICE MINISTER-LEVEL RESHUFFLE--A reshuffle affecting several vice minister-level posts is likely to follow Tuesday's major cabinet reorganization. The revamp appears inevitable as Ho Mun-to, senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs, was appointed Tuesday to serve as Minister of National Unification. The post of ambassador to the United Nations is also vacant as Ambassador Choe Kwang-su was named Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tuesday's cabinet reorganization. Political sources said the envisaged reshuffle, when conducted, would affect some 10 posts, including presidents of some government-owned enterprises. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 86 p 1 SK]

MINISTER ON MAJOR TARGETS, PRINCIPLE--New Foreign Minister Cho Kwang-su yesterday called on his fellow diplomats to stick to their own "professional principles" rather than any other considerations in the course of policy making and implementation. In a lengthy speech at the inaugural ceremony at the Integrated Government Office Building, Choe said, "I am the person who will ultimately take the political and moral responsibilities for any decisions made by the Foreign Ministry. "I hope you will exercise your discretion based on professional principles to the fullest in the course of mapping out our administrative targets, policies and implementing them," he said. Choe returned home Sunday from the United Nations where he has headed the Korean permanent mission since November of last year. Yesterday marked the 30th anniversary of his service in the Foreign Ministry. He said that the major targets of the ministry would remain unchanged--diplomacy to form an environment for the peaceful reunification of the divided Korean peninsula, strengthening cooperation with friendly nations, and improving relations with the Third World, especially with those who do not hold diplomatic relations with Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /6662

KIM YONG-SAM TO ADDRESS JOURNALISTS--Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the New Korea Democratic Party, will reveal his views on the current political situation to the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists, at the Korea Press Center on Sept. 16. It will be the first time in six years for the virtual leader of the major opposition party to speak at the journalists' association. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2] /6662

DISSIDENT LEADER GIVEN PRISON TERM--Kim Chong-wan, director of the dissident Institute for Democratic Constitutional Rule, drew a ten-day detention term at a summary trial yesterday in connection with an anti-government article on its journal. The Democratic Constitutional Rule News dated Aug. 6 carried an article on the alleged sexual harassment of a female dissident student by a police investigator. Kim, 57, and Mun Sung-man, 51, both officials of the body, had been taken by police on Monday. Mun was released later. Some 120 members of the dissident group have been staging a hunger strike for three days at its office in central Seoul, calling for the release of Kim. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 86 p 3 SK] /6662

NKDP DEMANDS RELEASE OF OPPOSITIONISTS--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged the early release of oppositionists So Chong-won, Kim To-hyon and Kim Chong-wan who were under police detention in connection with their articles carried in newsletters by opposition organizations. In a statement, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "The illegal detention of those democratic persons is beyond the usual oppression on the freedom of the press. It looks like a purposeful preventive detention of people before the Asian Games." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 2 SK]/6662

DISSIDENT TEACHERS REASSIGNED--Three middle school teachers in Cholla-namdo, advocates of "educational democratization," were learned to have been assigned to schools on islands off the southwestern province, it was learned yesterday. According to the provincial board of education of Cholla-namdo,

the three include Chu Chin-pyong, 29, at Kyegok Middle School in Haenam, assigned to teach at Yonan Middle School in Yochongun and Kim Kyong-ok, 24, at the Masan Middle School in Haenam, to Sinjiso Middle School in Wando-gun, both on Aug. 25. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 3 SK] /6662

ATTORNEYS ACT FOR FEMALE ACTIVIST--A total of 166 defense attorneys for a female dissident student yesterday made an application for a court arbitration in favor of their seeking indictment of a police investigator alleged to be responsible for her being sexually harassed during questioning. In mid-July, the prosecution dropped charges against police Mun Kwi-tong following its probe into the case. The prosecution then dismissed as "fabricated" the allegation of Miss Kwon In-suk, an expellee of Seoul National University, claiming that she had been sexually abused by Mun during inquiries on June 6 and 7. In the application, the defense lawyers contended that the prosecution's decision, based on false statements by Mun and his colleagues of the Puchon Police Station, are unacceptable. "Mun's acts of hitting her in the chest three or four times, revealed by the prosecution itself, are sufficient to indict him," they claimed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 3 SK] /6662

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR NKDP DEMAND--Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, asserted yesterday that his party's demand for constitutional revision to reintroduce direct presidential election, draws a strong support from young people. In a meeting of vice chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, he said, "People in their 20s to 40s account for about 70 to 80 percent of the audience of the NDP's rally in Pusan Saturday." He was reporting the results of the main opposition party's rally in Pusan to publicize the merits of the president-led government based on direct election, against the ruling party's proposal for a parliamentary cabinet system. Kim also acts as the co-chairman of the CPD. Jointly presiding over the meeting, the other co-chairman Kim Tae-chung stated that, as a result of the NDP's protests against "atrocities" of prison guards in Taegu and Chonju penitentiaries, administration of the jails has begun to improve. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /6662

DJP TO REJECT NKDP DEMAND--The ruling party reconfirmed yesterday that it would not accept the opposition camp's demand that public hearings of the National Assembly's Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment be televised live. The Democratic Justice Party's stance on the crucial question which delayed the public hearings follow a notification of television companies that live hook-up of the events would be "impossible." The notification was made when panel chairman Chae Mun-sik met the officials of the state-run KBS TV and MBC TV late on Wednesday, party sources said. The network officials told Chae that there was no precedent for the TV firms' live coverage of political events such as public hearings, according to sources. They also said that the live relay of the hearings is impossible due to broadcasting hours. Korean TV hours are 6 to 10 in the morning and 5:30 p.m. to about

midnight. The TV companies, for their part argued that the Assembly's request infringes upon the editing right of the press, according to the sources. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /6662

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR NEW PARTY--The tentatively-named "Third Generation Party" yesterday formed a preparatory committee for the founding of a political party, selecting former Assemblyman Han Yong-su as the panel chairman. The preparatory committee, composed of 66 people, plans to organize the legally-required 23 local chapters by the end of November and formally inaugurate the party within this year. In his address to the committee meeting held at the One Hundred Women's Hall near the National Assembly, Han said, "We will found a party to fight for the people's right to survival." The committee members include many former student activists. Han was chief policy-maker of the Democratic Korea Party which was the main opposition group before the Feb. 12, 1985 general elections. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /6662

STUDENTS RALLY AGAINST ASIAN GAMES--Seoul, Aug. 28 KYODO--Some 300 students at Hanyang University in Seoul staged a rally against the Asian Games and clashed with riot police near the gate of the university Wednesday afternoon. The students hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at riot policemen in the hour-long melee. Hanyang University is the site for volleyball events of the Asian Games, scheduled to be held from September 20 to October 5. Also at Seoul National University, about 200 students held an antigovernment rally against what they described as suppression of the democratization movement Wednesday afternoon. The students threw Molotov cocktails at the guard office of the university's gate and clashed with riot policemen. Seoul National University is the site for table tennis events of the Asian Games. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 28 Aug 86 OW] /6662

DISSIDENT POLITICIAN'S HUNGER STRIKE--Opposition politician Kim Sang-hyon yesterday began an indefinite hunger strike in protest against what he claimed is the government's political "conspiracy." He started the protest action at 1 p.m. yesterday at the headquarters of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party after he was barred from departing for the United States by immigration officials at Kimpo International Airport Tuesday evening. He was to deliver an address at the National Press Club in Washington today on "Korean democratization and the growing anti-American sentiment." In a statement, the opposition politician said, "I start a hunger strike to put an end to the current violent regime which perpetrates political conspiracy and fabrication and to realize democratization desired by all people." Kim had been questioned by police from Monday night to Tuesday morning over an allegation that he received 20,500,000 won in promissory notes from Chong Yo-sop, 41, who is now under arrest in connection with the recent gangland murder in a Seoul bar. Meeting reporters early yesterday morning at the Seoulin Hotel, Kim said, "There was a money transaction between Chong and me but I had nothing to do with violent crime. However, the government authorities do not concentrate on the investigation of the crime but are eager for a political fabrication," he alleged. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /6662

NKDP MEMBERS OPPOSE 'FACTIONAL POLITICS'--[From the "Press Pocket" column] A majority of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) members voiced dissatisfaction over the "factional politics" within their party. This was revealed in a poll conducted by Rep. Yi Chol of 1,278 party members of the faction-ridden party, including 87 incumbent lawmakers. According to the survey, which was conducted early in August, more than 75 percent of those questioned answered that they think it undesirable for their party to be managed by two main factions led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. About 70 percent of those polled complained that their party is a collection of politicians seeking only the interests of their factions. Asked on what is the major consideration in the selection of their factional leader, about half attached top priority to the "political philosophy and capability" of their would-be leader. The survey had different questions covering the current constitutional revision debate, the local autonomy system, and the operation of the NDP. About 65 percent of the questioned expressed dissatisfaction with their party's publicity campaigns for the constitutional revision for a presidential government system based on popular, direct voting. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 86 p 2 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/249

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON STRESSES WELFARE POLICIES BASED ON PRICE STABILITY

SK020145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that all welfare policies must be exercised on the basis of price stability.

"The government's welfare policies should be directed at supporting low income earners based on continuing economic growth and price stability," Chon said.

The Chief Executive suggested his views on the direction of the administration's welfare policy in a joint session between the leaders of the administration and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which was held at Chongwadae to endorse the government's welfare project.

The purpose of the package is to promote the people's well-being, relevant ministries explained; the expansion of medical insurance system to cover the whole population by 1989 and enforcement of a national pension and minimum wage systems beginning 1988.

In the party-administration session, President Chon was briefed on the overall welfare scheme from Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che.

Chon told the leaders of the party and administration, "The welfare system we are designing will be built through the realization of an equal distribution of income."

"All policies should be pursued in such a way as to give confidence to the low income earners that they will be able to jump into the middle income groups if they work hard," he went on.

In a set of directives to relevant agencies after being briefed on the welfare program, Chon said that the government's support for low income earners should be rendered in the most efficient way.

President Chon then demanded greater administrative efforts to stabilize the price of houses thorough increasing the construction of small-size houses.

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CSO: 4100/250

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN FOREIGN LIABILITY STRUCTURE

SK270409 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)--South Korea's foreign liability structure has shown signs of improvement since 1983, reflecting steady efforts on the part of the government.

While Korea's outstanding short-term foreign debts increased by 6.9 billion U.S. dollars during the 1980-82 period, they decreased by 1.8 billion dollars during the 1983-85 period.

In the first six months of this year, outstanding short-term foreign loans declined by 570 million dollars, the Bank of Korea reported Wednesday.

Until the end of the 1970s, Korea brought in large quantities of high-interest and short-term foreign loans to help make up for its current account deficits in the wake of the global oil crisis.

Outstanding short-term foreign loans, on the other hand, began to decrease after 1983, due to the government's efforts to improve the nation's foreign liability structure, a bank official explained.

Since the latter half of the 1970s, bank loans and the issuance of foreign-currency denominated bonds overseas have superseded short-term commercial loans as a means of introducing necessary foreign capital.

The inducement of foreign loans between 1959 and 1979, for example, totaled 15.2 billion dollars, accounting for 55.4 percent of the total foreign capital brought in during that period.

Between 1980 and 1985, however, the share of foreign loans in the total inducement of foreign capital amounting to 42.6 billion dollars fell from 55.4 percent to 36.1 percent (15.4 billion dollars).

Meanwhile, foreign bank loans, which accounted for only 9.9 percent (2.7 billion dollars) of the total capital introduced between 1968 and 1979, represented 24.1 percent (2.7 billion dollars) of the 42.6 billion dollars in foreign capital induced in the 1980-85 period.

The inducement of foreign capital through the floating of foreign-currency denominated bonds overseas increased from 260 million dollars before 1979 to 2.9 billion dollars from 1980 to 1985.

Since the government last month prohibited domestic banking institutions from bringing in foreign loans until the end of September, repayments on principal and interest on foreign loans is expected to surpass the inducement of foreign loans this year, the official said.

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CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

1991 EXPORT TARGET EXPANDED TO \$56 BILLION

SK280402 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to expand its 1991 export target from 53.1 billion U.S. dollars to 56 billion dollars as part of a revision in its sixth five-year economic and social development plan.

The revision of the plan, scheduled for 1987 to 1991, would also raise Korea's current account surplus goal from 3 billion dollars to 4 billion dollars.

Through the revisions, the government intends to keep pace with the global trade climate which has improved the nation's international payments position, an economic planning board official said Thursday.

Korea's outstanding foreign debts, according to the revisions, will begin to decrease in 1990, one year ahead of the original schedule.

The government predicted that net foreign debts, which exclude overseas assets from total foreign liabilities, will reach 26.5 billion dollars in 1991, compared with the original forecast of 29.4 billion dollars.

During the cited five-year period, Korea's gross national product (GNP) will grow at an annual average rate of 7-7.5 percent, compared with the original target of 7 percent.

Apart from the revision, the government plans to develop a medium-term financial program, thereby expanding the social functions of financing to meet the growing demand for welfare facilities, the official said.

The government's plan to revise the overall indexes under the sixth five-year development plan is based on the assumption that the prices of crude oil will stabilize at 15 dollars per barrel, that the prices of major raw materials on overseas markets will remain consistent for the time being and that the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar will continue to boost the international competitiveness of Korean-made goods.

The revised plan will be finalized around Sept. 10, following approval by the Economic and Social Development Plan Deliberation Committee, which is chaired by the prime minister, the official said.

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TYPHOON DAMAGE; FLOODING FROM TYPHOON VERA REPORTED

SK290202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 29 (YONHAP)--Typhoon Vera, packing heavy rains and strong winds, caused heavy damages to crops and property throughout Korea.

At least seven people had been killed and 13 were missing, the Central Meteorological Service (CMS) reported. The typhoon caused about 3.8 billion won (4.4 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 880 won) in property damages.

The total farming area flooded by Vera exceeds 9,000 ha, according to the center, and the production of crops may decline sharply. Vera also destroyed 383 buildings and 56 vessels in her two-day assault on the Korean peninsula.

By region, South Kyungsang Province suffered the most extensive damage (1.51 billion won in property losses). South Cholla Province and Cheju Island, which was first to be hit by Vera, recorded losses of about 890 million won and 682 million won, respectively. Damages to the capital of Seoul and Kangwon Province reached 422 million and 123 million, respectively.

An official at the disaster relief center said that the damages were caused by strong winds rather than rains. In this respect, he said, Vera was quite different from other typhoons.

The government has decided to give 1.5 million won in condolences to each of the families that lost members to the typhoon, as well as 100,000 won in funeral expenses.

In addition, the government plans to provide 20 percent of the expenses for the reconstruction of damaged houses and to grant loans covering up to 60 percent of the total costs of reconstruction.

Vera began to lose strength as it moved out over the East Sea early Friday morning after battering southern regions and some central inland areas Thursday evening.

After advancing into the eastern coastal area, Vera lost speed and weakened, falling from category "B" to "C," according to the CMA.

On Friday, the CMA lifted the typhoon alert and warning that had been issued throughout the nation.

Korean Air (KAL) resumed all of its suspended domestic air transportation services on Friday morning.

Cheju Island was hit with the heaviest rains--334 millimeters.

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CSO: 4100/250

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Tokyo KOGYO GIJUTSU in Japanese Jun 86 pp 57-63

[Article by Hidenobu Nakagawa, Technology Research and Information Division, General Coordination Department, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology: "The Trends in South Korea's Technological Development"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

In the 1970's, South Korea's GNP grew at the extremely high rate of 30 percent. Although the momentum of the seventies has slacked since entering the 1980's, the economy still is expanding at the double-digit average rate of 15 percent. This high rate of economic growth largely has been the result of the consistent emphasis placed on government technological policy since in 1960's. In 1966 the ROK Government established the Office of Science and Technology to oversee overall government technological policy. In 1967 the Science and Technology Promotion Law was enacted. In this way, the ROK Government has been pushing technological development as a top priority.

This report will present a general overview of present ROK efforts in scientific and technological research and development.

2. Research and Development Activities

The organizational network of ROK Government agencies involved in scientific, technological research and development is shown in Figure 1. The main driving force behind research and development activities is the Office of Science and Technology, which in the 1985 fiscal year accounted for 52.5 percent of the government's research and development budget of 345.6 billion won. In January 1986, the government released a statement entitled, "Fundamental Orientation of Long-Term Planning for Scientific and Technological Development Directed Toward the Year 2000." This document gives top priority to the development of major advanced technologies in such fields as electronics, information processing, communications, as well as to the rapid realization of an information-oriented society, in order to build a nation founded upon science and technology. At present, a 5-year plan is being formulated under this long-range policy.

(1) 表1 韓国及び日本の研究開発費動向の比較

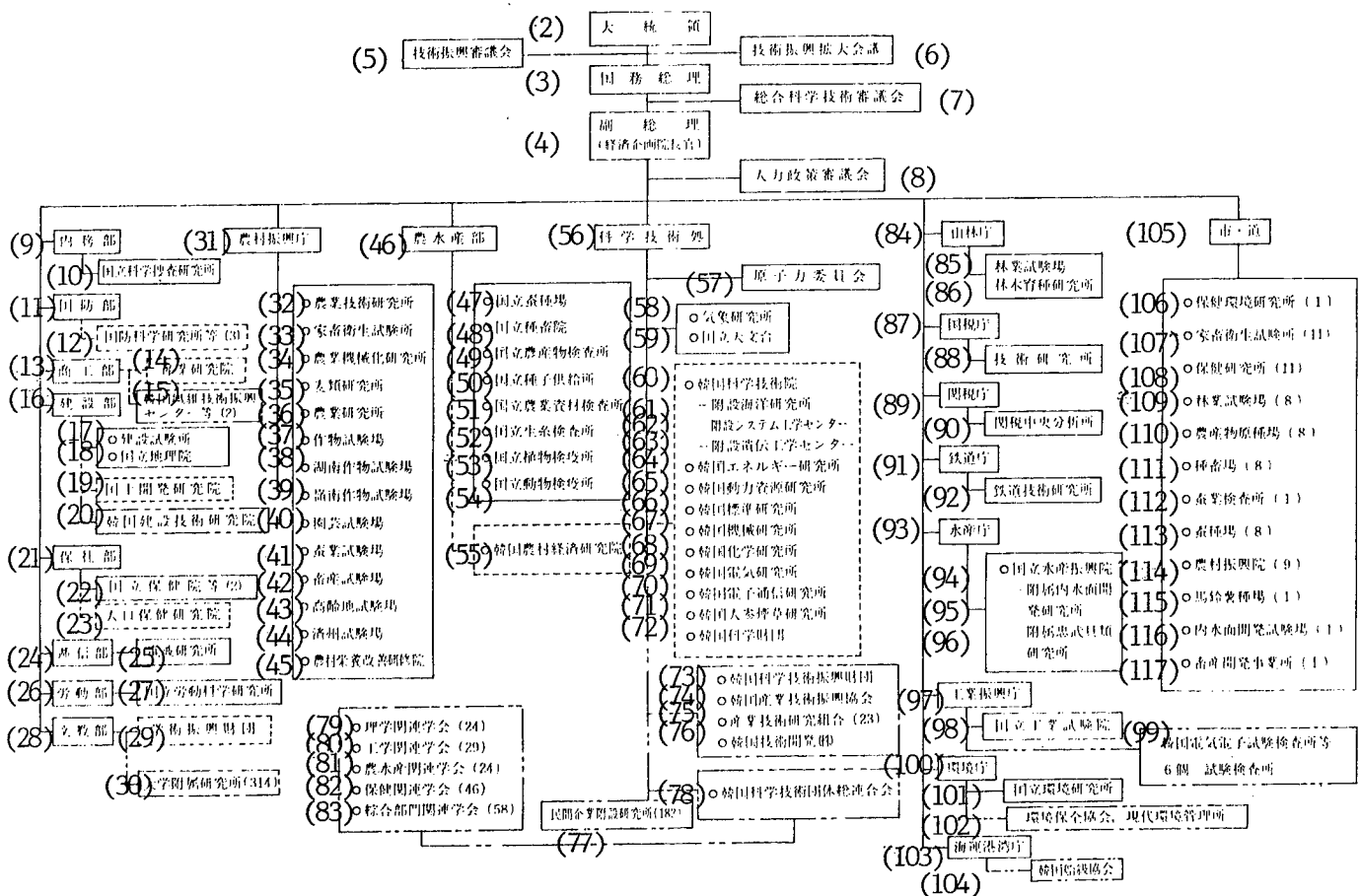
(4) (5)	(2) 韓 国						(3) 日 本					
	A. 研究開発費 (百万ウォン)	B. GNP (10億ウォン)	C. N. I (10億ウォン)	A B(%)	A C(%)	(8) 研究開発費 (百万円)	GNP (10億円)	N. I (10億円)	(12) 研究開発費 (百万円)	E. GNP (10億円)	F. N. I (10億円)	D E(%) D F(%)
	(6)	(7)	(7)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1970	10,548	2,736	2,318	0.39	0.45	12,249	3,174	2,689	1,195,328	75,152	61,030	1.59 1.96
1971	10,667	3,376	2,873	0.32	0.37	10,728	3,410	2,902	1,345,919	82,806	65,911	1.63 2.04
1972	12,028	4,154	3,542	0.29	0.34	9,273	3,203	2,731	1,586,708	96,539	77,937	1.64 2.04
1973	15,628	5,378	4,518	0.29	0.35	10,682	3,673	3,086	1,980,896	116,679	95,840	1.70 2.07
1974	38,182	7,503	6,353	0.51	0.60	27,597	6,925	5,864	2,421,367	138,156	112,472	1.75 2.15
1975	42,664	10,092	8,396	0.42	0.51	26,180	6,196	5,155	2,621,827	152,209	123,991	1.72 2.11
1976	60,900	13,881	11,438	0.44	0.53	37,370	8,523	7,022	2,941,373	171,153	140,397	1.72 2.10
1977	108,286	18,115	14,857	0.60	0.73	60,184	10,072	8,260	3,233,543	190,035	155,703	1.70 2.08
1978	152,418	24,225	19,930	0.63	0.76	66,132	10,514	8,650	3,569,953	208,781	171,779	1.71 2.08
1979	174,039	31,249	25,369	0.56	0.69	78,749	14,124	11,467	4,063,627	225,453	182,207	1.80 2.23
1980	211,727	37,205	29,940	0.57	0.71	79,180	13,915	11,198	4,683,768	245,163	199,335	1.91 2.35
1981	293,131	45,775	36,550	0.64	0.80	95,128	14,877	11,879	5,363,986	259,669	208,157	2.07 2.58
1982	457,688	51,787	40,535	0.88	1.13	155,901	15,607	13,822	5,881,539	272,248	216,688	2.16 2.71
1983	621,749	58,428	45,073	1.06	1.38	190,691	17,937	13,837	6,503,737	283,918	226,879	2.29 2.87
1984	833,894	65,380	50,705	1.28	1.64	246,267	19,287	14,958	7,176,500	303,156	—	2.37 —

(16) 出所: 韓国 科学技術年鑑 ('85)
日本 科学技術白書

Key: Table 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Comparison of trends in ROK and Japanese research and development cost | 10. Billions of yen |
| 2. ROK | 11. Billions of yen |
| 3. Japan | 12. Research and development cost |
| 4. Research and development cost | 13. Millions of yen |
| 5. Millions of won | 14. Billions of yen |
| 6. Billions of won | 15. Billions of yen |
| 7. Billions of won | 16. Sources: ROK: Science and Technology Almanac ('85) |
| 8. Research and development cost | Japan: Science and Technology Whitepaper |
| 9. Millions of yen | |

Table 1 shows trends in ROK's overall expenditures for research and development. In 1984 these amounted to 833.9 billion won, a 34.1 percent increase over the preceding year, and attained a new all time high of 1.28 percent of the GNP. In recent years, South Korea's high GNP growth rate has been accompanied by an even faster rate of growth in expenditures on research and development. In the 1975-79 period, the figures are 15.1 and 40.9 percent respectively. Particularly, expenditures on research and development have increased approximately at the rate of 40 percent since the 1970's. While in fiscal 1970 the ratio of R&D expenditures to GNP was only 0.39 percent. In fiscal 1984, the ratio jumped to 1.28 percent, an astonishingly high threefold increase.



Key: Figure 1

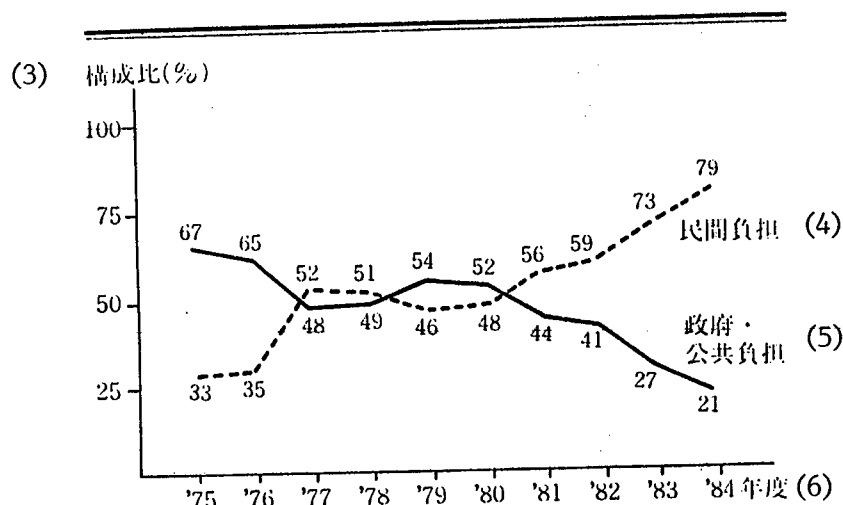
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Table of Organization for ROK Scientific and Technological Establishments | 13. Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| 2. President | 14. Industrial Research Institute |
| 3. Prime minister | 15. Two organizations including Korea Textile Technology Development Center |
| 4. Vice prime minister (Minister of the Economic Planning Agency) | 16. Ministry of Construction |
| 5. Technology Promotion Council | 17. Construction Experimental Station |
| 6. Enlarged Technology Promotion Council | 18. National Geographical Institute |
| 7. General Council of Science and Technology | 19. National Land Development Research Institute |
| 8. Manpower Policy Council | 20. Korea Construction Technology Research Institute |
| 9. Ministry of Home Affairs | 21. Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs |
| 10. National Scientific Investigation Research Center | 22. Two organizations including the National Public Health Institute |
| 11. Ministry of Defense | 23. Population and Public Health Research Institute |
| 12. Defense Science Research Center and two others | 24. Ministry of Communications |
| | 25. Radio Wave Research Center |
| | 26. Ministry of Labor |

Figure 1 continued:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 27. National Labor Science Research Center | 58. Meteorological Research Center |
| 28. Ministry of Education | 59. National Astronomical Observatory |
| 29. Science Development Foundation | 60. Korea Science and Technology Institute (KSTI) |
| 30. Research institutes attached to universities (314) | 61. Oceanographic Research Center attached to KSTI |
| 31. Rural Development Agency | 62. Systems Engineering Center attached to KSTI |
| 32. Agricultural Technology Research Center | 63. Genetic Engineering Center attached to KSTI |
| 33. Domestic Animal Hygiene Experimental Station | 64. Korea Energy Research Center |
| 34. Agricultural Mechanization Research Center | 65. Korea Power Resources Research Center |
| 35. Wheat and Barley Research Center | 66. Korea Standards Research Center |
| 36. Agricultural Research Center | 67. Korea Machinery Research Center |
| 37. Crop Experimental Center | 68. Korea Chemical Research Center |
| 38. Honam Crop Experimental Station | 69. Korea Electric Research Center |
| 39. Yongnam Crop Experimental Station | 70. Korea Electronic Communications Research Center |
| 40. Horticultural Experimental Station | 71. Korea Ginseng and Tobacco Research Center |
| 41. Sericultural Experimental Station | 72. Korea Science Foundation |
| 42. Animal Husbandry Experimental Station | 73. Korea Science and Technology Promotion Foundation |
| 43. Kaolin Soil Experimental Station | 74. Korea Federation for the Promotion of Industrial Technology |
| 44. Cheju Experimental Station | 75. Industrial technology research associations (23) |
| 45. Rural Diet Improvement Education Institute | 76. Korean Technology Development Corporation |
| 46. Rural Diet Improvement Education Institute | 77. Research Centers attached to private firms (182) |
| 47. National Cocoon Egg Farm | 78. Korean General Federation of Scientific and Technical Organizations |
| 48. National Animal Stock Breeding Institute | 79. Science-related academic organizations (24) |
| 49. National Farm Produce Inspection Station | 80. Engineering-related academic organizations (46) |
| 50. National Seeds Supply Station | 81. Agriculture and fishery related academic organizations (24) |
| 51. National Agricultural Equipment Inspection Station | 82. Public health-related academic organizations (58) |
| 52. National Silk Conditioning House | 83. General academic organizations (58) |
| 53. National Plant Quarantine Station | 84. Forestry Agency |
| 54. National Animal Quarantine Station | 85. Forestry Experimental Station |
| 55. Korea Rural Economy Research Institute | 86. Timber Stock Research Center |
| 56. Science and Technology Agency | 87. National Tax Agency |
| 57. Atomic Energy Commission | 88. Technological Research Center |
| | 89. Customs Agency |
| | 90. Central Customs Analysis Office |
| | 91. Railway Agency |
| | 92. Railway Technology Research Center |

Figure 1 Key continued:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 93. Fisheries Agency | 103. Maritime Transportation and Port Administration |
| 94. National Fishery Development Institute [NFDI] | 104. Korean Shipping Association |
| 95. Inland Water Development Research Center attached to NFDI | 105. Cities and provinces |
| 96. Chungmu Shell Fish Research Center attached to NFDI | 106. Health and environmental research center (1) |
| 97. Industrial Development Agency | 107. Domestic animal sanitation experimental stations (11) |
| 98. National Industrial Experimental Institute | 108. Public health research center (1) |
| 99. Six experimental and testing stations including Korea Electric and Electronics Experimental and Testing Station | 109. Forestry experimental stations (8) |
| 100. Environmental Agency | 110. Pure crop breed stations (8) |
| 101. National Environment Research Center | 111. Animal stock breeding stations (8) |
| 102. Environmental Protection Association and the Modern Environmental Control Office | 112. Sericultural inspection station (1) |
| | 113. Cocoon egg farms (8) |
| | 114. Rural development agencies (9) |
| | 115. Potato seed farm (1) |
| | 116. Inland water development experimental station (1) |
| | 117. Animal husbandry development station (1) |



(1) 図2 韓国における研究開発費の政府・民間負担比率

(2) 出所: 韓国科学技術年鑑'85

Key: Figure 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Percentage Comparison of the Research and Development Cost Shared by the Government and the Private Sectors | 4. Share of the private sector |
| 2. Source: Korean Science and Technology Almanac | 5. Share of the government-public sector |
| 3. Composition ratio (%) | 6. Fiscal year |

Key: Table 2

1. ROK Research and Development Cost by Areas of Spending
2. In millions of won, (%) in parentheses
3. Areas
4. Fiscal Year
5. Source: Same as in Figure 2

(1) 表2 韓国における研究開発費の性格別構成

(2) (単位: 百万ウォン, ()内%)

(4) 年度	(3) 性格			
	Total	Basic Research	Applied Research	Experimental Development
1983	621,749 (100)	112,951 (18.2)	179,388 (28.8)	329,410 (52.9)
1984	833,894 (100)	141,699 (17.0)	239,322 (28.7)	452,873 (54.3)

(5) 出所: 同左

However, taking fiscal 1984 as a base, the scale of South Korea's expenditures on research and development is only 3.4 percent of Japan's and its GNP, likewise, is only 6.4 percent of that of Japan. There still remains a large gap between the two countries. Incidentally, in fiscal 1984, Japan's ratio of R&D expenditures to GNP was 2.37 percent. On the other hand, South Korea's ratio was only slightly over a half of Japan's ratio and was about the same as Japan's 1965 level. Simple calculations reveal that even if Korea's economy was to continue to grow at 11 percent (twice the rate of Japan's), it would still require 54 years for its economic scale to equal Japan's. With regard to the scale of research and development, if Korean R&D expenditures are given a GNP elasticity value of 4 and Japanese R&D expenditures (with Japan's GNP growth rate of 5.5 percent) are given a GNP elasticity value of 2, then it would require 13 years for Korea to catch up with Japan.

In terms of the distribution of the R&D cost between the government and private sectors (Figure 2), until about 1975 as much as 70 percent of the cost was borne by the government and public sectors, which indicates a considerable government presence. However, since 1975, the high rate of economic growth has been accompanied by a steady reduction of this ratio so that by 1984 the government was responsible for only 21 percent of the total R&D expenditures. This level already is almost as low as that of Japan.

With regard to the categories of R&D spending, Table 2 shows that Korea's expenditures for basic research and applied research account for nearly 45 percent of the total. In Japan these two fields account for nearly 40 percent of total R&D spending, which indicates that Korea places more emphasis on basic and applied research.

In 1984 South Korea had a total number of approximately 37,100 people working as researchers. Compared to Japan's 370,000 or to America's 750,000, Korea's research personnel amounted to only 10 percent and 5 percent of these two countries, respectively. The number is still inadequate.

However, Korea is actively promoting the education and training of new research personnel. For the period 1976-80, the number of researchers increased at an average rate of 12.0 percent, while for 1980-84 the average rate of increase was 19.4 percent. This compares favorably with Japan, where from 1976

(1) 表 3 韓国政府の技術開発促進策

(6) 支援手段別 (7) 段階別	(8) 研究開発段階	(9) 企業化段階	(10) 市場進出段階
(2) 租税	(11) 技術開発準備金 (12) 技術開発基金 (13) 企業研究開発費用 (14) 企業研究開発費用 (15) 企業研究開発費用 (16) 企業研究開発費用 (17) 企業研究開発費用	(22) 新技術開発 (23) 新技術開発 (24) 新技術開発 (25) 新技術開発 (26) 新技術開発 (27) 新技術開発 (28) 新技術開発 (29) 新技術開発 (30) 新技術開発 (31) 新技術開発 (32) 新技術開発	(25) 技術開発 (26) 技術開発 (27) 技術開発 (28) 技術開発 (29) 技術開発 (30) 技術開発 (31) 技術開発 (32) 技術開発
(3) 資金	(18) 研究開発費 (19) 研究開発費 (20) 研究開発費 (21) 研究開発費	(24) 新技術開発 (25) 新技術開発 (26) 新技術開発 (27) 新技術開発 (28) 新技術開発 (29) 新技術開発 (30) 新技術開発 (31) 新技術開発 (32) 新技術開発	(25) 技術開発 (26) 技術開発 (27) 技術開発 (28) 技術開発 (29) 技術開発 (30) 技術開発 (31) 技術開発 (32) 技術開発
(4) 政府購買	(18) 研究開発費 (19) 研究開発費 (20) 研究開発費 (21) 研究開発費	(24) 新技術開発 (25) 新技術開発 (26) 新技術開発 (27) 新技術開発 (28) 新技術開発 (29) 新技術開発 (30) 新技術開発 (31) 新技術開発 (32) 新技術開発	(25) 技術開発 (26) 技術開発 (27) 技術開発 (28) 技術開発 (29) 技術開発 (30) 技術開発 (31) 技術開発 (32) 技術開発
(5) その他	(18) 研究開発費 (19) 研究開発費 (20) 研究開発費 (21) 研究開発費	(24) 新技術開発 (25) 新技術開発 (26) 新技術開発 (27) 新技術開発 (28) 新技術開発 (29) 新技術開発 (30) 新技術開発 (31) 新技術開発 (32) 新技術開発	(25) 技術開発 (26) 技術開発 (27) 技術開発 (28) 技術開発 (29) 技術開発 (30) 技術開発 (31) 技術開発 (32) 技術開発

Key: Table 3

1. ROK Government Measures for Techno-logical Development
2. Tax
3. Funds
4. Government Procurement
5. Others
6. By phases of development
7. By means of support
8. Research and development stage
9. Stage of implementation of new technology on a commercial basis
10. Stage of entering the market
11. Technological development reserve fund system
12. Tax deductions for technological and human resources development cost
13. Local tax exemptions for real estate purchased for use as research facilities attached to business firms
14. Customs reductions for articles used in research
15. Special consumption tax exemption on articles used in research
16. Tax deduction or special depreciation on investment in research experimental facilities
17. Income tax exemption for foreign technicians
18. Loans and subsidies to cover research and development cost
19. Loans to finance research center construction
20. Exemption of key research personnel from military service
21. System of assistance for the importation of experimental research equipment and materials
22. Tax reduction or special depreciation on investment in projects that introduce new technology on a commercial basis
23. Exclusion of the profit margin accruing from stock transfer of firms investing in investment in new technology
24. Government Investment and Loans for the introduction of new technology on a commercial basis
25. Application of temporary special consumption tax rates on materials used in technical development
26. Tax reductions or exemption on the income from investment in technologies
27. Income tax deduction on the income from technological services
28. Income tax exemption for foreign technicians
29. Allowance made in procurement prices for the new technology development cost

Table 3 Key continued:

30. Eligibility for bidding granted to new technology developers
31. Mid-term and long-term commodity supply plans
32. Comprehensive contract awarding system through bidding with emphasis placed on quality, capacity, and efficiency

to 1980 the average rate of increase was 3.8 percent, and from 1980 to 1984 was 5.6 percent. In South Korea, the number of researchers is increasing at a much faster rate than in Japan.

Figure 4 shows the number of researchers per every 1,000 persons of the population of major countries. Up until the mid-1970's, South Korea's relative ratio of researchers to the population as a whole was only about 10 percent that of Japan or the United States. By 1984, it had increased to nearly 30 percent.

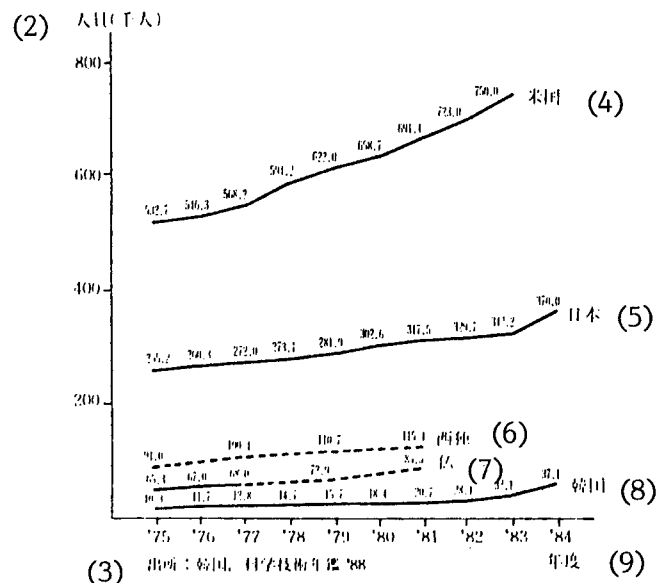
Figure 5 shows the distribution of South Korea's researchers according to their institutional affiliation. In 1984, the business sector ranked first in terms of the number of researchers, accounting for 42.9 percent of the total. Institutions of higher education and research institutes accounted for 36.9 and 18.6 percent respectively.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of researchers by specialties.

Excepting agriculture and a few other fields, nearly all areas show growth, especially the engineering branch, which is the fastest growing field. In 1984, engineering reached the point where it accounted for 56.1 percent, or more than half, of all research personnel. Finally, broken down according to academic degree held, the number of researchers with BA addegrees is 42.9 percent, with MA degrees is 33.2 percent, and with PhD degrees is 18.9 percent.

Key: Figure 3

1. Comparison of the Number of Researchers in Major Countries
2. Number of researchers (thousands)
3. Source: ROK Science Almanac
4. The United States
5. Japan
6. West Germany
7. France
8. ROK
9. Fiscal year

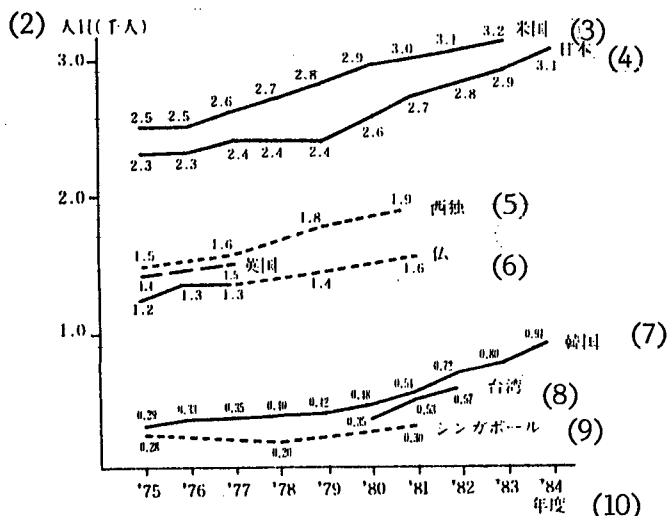


(1) 図3 主要国における研究員数の比較

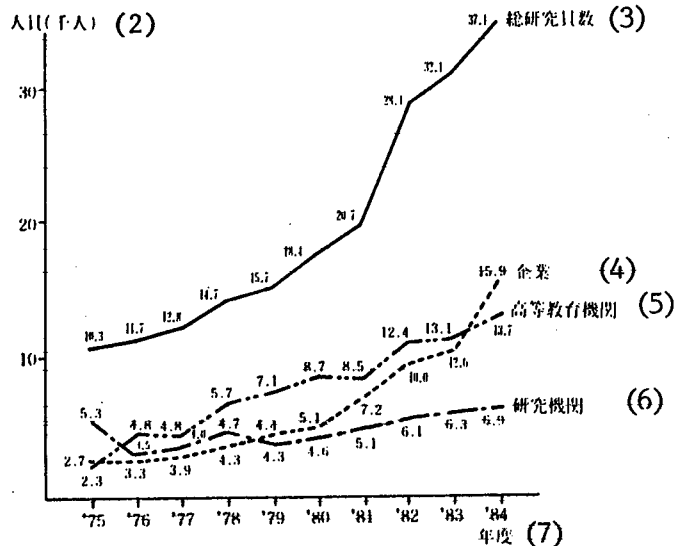
Key:

Figure 4

1. Number of Research Personnel in every 1,000 of the population in Major Countries
2. Number of researchers (in every thousand)
3. The United States
4. Japan
5. West Germany
6. France
7. South Korea
8. Taiwan
9. Singapore
10. Fiscal year



(1) 図4 主要国における人口千人当りの研究員数



(1) 図5 部門別研究員数の推移

Key: Table 4

1. Accumulation and Use of Technological Development Reserve Funds by Fiscal Years
2. In hundred millions of won
3. Fiscal year
4. Number of business firms
5. Amount of reserves
6. Amount spent
7. Ratio of the amount spent to the funds reserved
8. Note: The deadline for filling reports on the use of reserve funds is: 1) March 1987 2) March 1988

Key:

Figure 5

1. Trends in the Number of Researchers by Sectors
2. Number of researchers (thousands)
3. Total number of researchers
4. The business sector
5. Institutions of higher education
6. Research institutes
7. Fiscal year

(1) 表4 年度別技術開発準備金積立及び使用現況

事業年度	企業体数	積立金額	使用金額	使用率(%)
1973	80	31	7	22
1974	60	29	7	24
1975	67	45	13	28
1976	49	58	34	58
1977	71	83	73	88
1978	153	305	251	82
1979	131	285	252	89
1980	104	188	157	83
1981	128	330	306	92.7
1982	155	566	553	97.7 ¹⁾
1983	230	1,372	551	40.2 ²⁾
1984	210	1,004	—	—

(8) 注: 1) 最終使用結果報告期限が1987年3月

2) " 1988年3月

Key: Table 5

1. Government Grants by Fiscal Years
2. Number of projects
3. Research cost
4. In millions of won
5. Fiscal year
6. Classification
7. Government grants
8. Cost borne by business firms
9. Total
10. Plan

(1) 表5 年度別政府出捐金支援内訳

(5) 年度		'82	'83	'84	'85計画
(6) 区分	(7) 年度				
(2) 課題数		84	126	132	240
(3) 研究費	(7) 政府出捐	4,640	6,690	4,550	9,000
(4) (百万ウソ)	(8) 企業負担	4,980	12,610	8,960	15,900
(9) 計		9,620	19,300	13,510	24,900

(10)

Key: Table 6

(1) 表6 融資支援現況 (単位: 億ウソ)

	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84
(3) ○韓国産業銀行	37	39	408	578	620
(4) ○中小企業銀行	13	101	112	300	400
(5) ○韓国技術開発院	—	61	89	490	543
(6) ○機械工業振興基金	20	56	55	38	62
(7) ○電子工業 "	—	—	38	22	23
(8) ○国民銀行	—	—	—	—	20
(9) 計	70	257	702	1,428	1,668

(2)

1. Current Support Loans
2. In hundred millions of won
3. Industrial Bank of Korea
4. Small and Medium Business Bank
5. Korean Technological Development Corporation
6. Machine Industry Promotion Fund
7. Heavy Industry Promotion Fund
8. People's Bank
9. Total

3. Government Measures for Promoting Technological Development Within Industry

The ROK Government, in order to compete with technologically advanced nations, is strongly implementing a policy of promoting technological development. For this purpose, all related forms of assistance, such as fiscal, financial, tax, and procurement measures, have been expanded and strengthened in order that the risks that accompany research and development can be widely distributed and absorbed and that industry's desire to attempt technological development can remain strong.

Table 3 breaks down the current assistance system according to phases of development and categories of assistance. Beginning with the system of reserve funds for technological development, the government is providing a wide variety of assistance measures such as tax reductions on research equipment. Of particular note is the tax credit for human resources development expenses. Below is a review of the main contents and degree of utilization of the principal assistance measures.

1) Assistance Through Tax Benefits

(1) Technological Development Reserve Fund System

This is an indirect tax reduction and exemption system that allows firms to write off the estimated future research and development cost as a loss in the computation of its earnings to enable it to accumulate reserve funds necessary for technological development. When the actual cost is incurred later, it is

defrayed from the reserve, with the remaining fund transferred to the earnings statements as a profit in a lump sum or in installments after a certain period of time. The limit to this reserve varies. Most firms can enter as a loss 1 percent of their total earnings or 20 percent of income for the tax year, whichever is larger, but for technology-intensive industries (such as metal processing machinery, semiconductors, aircraft, defense, and fine chemical production), 1.5 percent of the total earnings or 30 percent of the income, whichever is larger, can be counted as a loss. Beginning in 1982, R&D reserve funds and their use sharply increased, indicating brisk research and development activities undertaken by private enterprises.

(2) Tax Deductions for Technology and Human Resources Development Cost

This system allows, out of the total spending in technological and human resources development in each tax year, an amount equivalent to the technological development cost, the cost of services used in such development, and other outlays specified in a relevant presidential decree, to be deducted from the income or corporate tax for the same tax year. Such deductions totaled slightly over 900 million won in fiscal 1983.

(3) Tax Deductions for Investment In Projects Designed To Introduce New Technology on a Commercial Basis, and a Special Depreciation System

Either one of these two types of tax benefits--the system of deduction for the amount of investment, which is a direct tax reduction and exemption system, and the special depreciation system, which is an indirect tax reduction or exemption system--is applicable to investment in a project aimed at introducing new technology on a commercial basis, as well as investment in research and experimental equipment.

To be more specific, in the case of investment in a project designed to introduce new technology on a commercial basis, the investor can either deduct an amount equal to 6 percent of his investment (10 percent when domestically produced equipment and materials are used) from the corporate or income tax or treat an amount equal to 50 percent of the purchase price of the new assets as a depreciation expense and enter it as a loss for the tax year in which the purchase of the assets was made.

2) Funding Assistance System

(1) System of Government Grants for the Promotion of Specially Designated Research and Development Projects

Beginning in 1982, the government designated special research and development projects as key industrial technologies for development. These projects are divided into two categories, in accordance with whether they are initiated by the government or by the private sector.

Large-scale, long-term projects that have strong links to the public interest come under this category. In particular, the targets for common key technology development includes semiconductor and computer technology, fine chemistry,

highly advanced machine industry, energy and resources utilization technology, systems industry, material industry, textile, and macromolecular industrial technology.

Research organizations in charge of these projects include institutes that come under the Law for Fostering Specially Designated Institutes, as well as corporate research centers, research associations for industrial technology research, and universities and national public research institutes which come under the Education Law.

The government grants in recent years varied in amount as shown in Table 5. The government paid less in subsidies for 1984 than in the preceding year. But according to the 1985 plan, the grants for that year were to be double the total for 1984. Under this system, prodigious results were recorded in the development of semiconductor materials and lead frames. The government plans to increase Funding for projects under this category sharply.

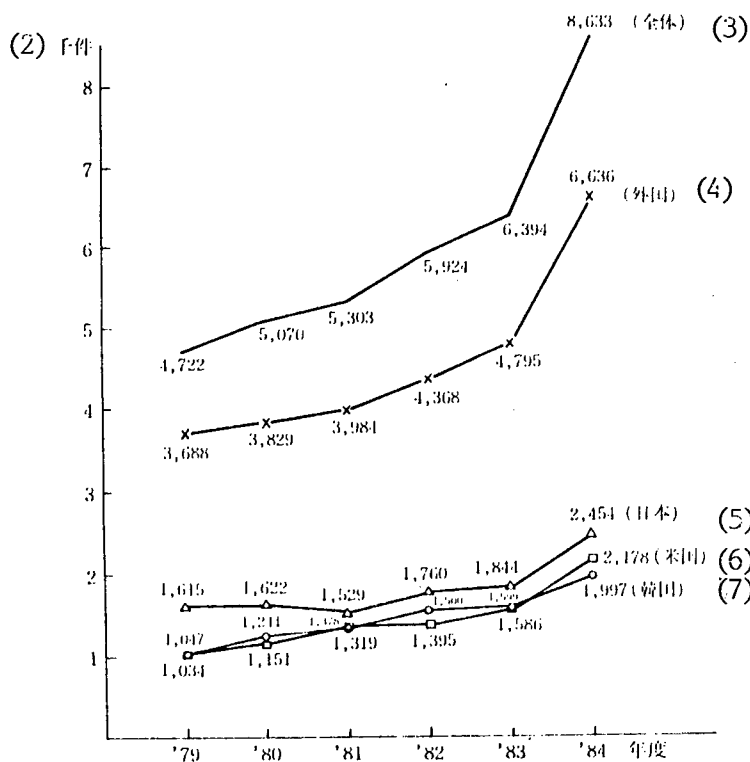
(2) Funding Support Provided by Financial Organizations for Technological Development

Financial organizations provide funds to private enterprises investing in technological development in order to lighten their heavy financial burdens. The research development fund of the Industrial Bank of Korea, the technological development fund of the Small and Medium Business Bank, and the technological development fund of the Korean Research and Development corporation (joint stock company) are some examples.

One of these funds, the Industrial Bank of Korea's, was founded in 1976 under the Technological Development Promotion Law and is still in operation. Particularly the 1982 Industrial Bank Law revision has resulted in a drastic expansion of loan targets and the expansion of the bank's financial support functions for research and development organizations. The types of projects eligible for loans from the Industrial Bank for technological development are those technological development projects aimed at developing the national economy, such as projects for promotion of domestic production, improved productivity, cost reductions, and improvement in the balance of international payments.

4. Trends in Patent and Technology Introduction

The number of patent applications in 1979-83 increased at an annual rate of 7.9 percent, and in 1984, it rapidly increased by 35 percent over the preceding year to 8,633 cases. In 1984, South Korea accounted for 23 percent of the total number of applications with 1,997 cases, with the remaining 77 percent made up of foreign applications. Japan in particular led the list, with 2,454 cases, accounting for 28.4 percent of the total, surpassing South Korea. The United States was second, with 2,178 cases, accounting for 25.2 percent of the total. As for patent applications in Japan, the total patent applications in 1984 was 285,000 cases, of which Japan accounted for 89.8 percent with 256,000 cases. Applications by South Korea number a minuscule 84 cases, accounting for an extremely low percentage of 0.03 percent.



Key:

Figure 7

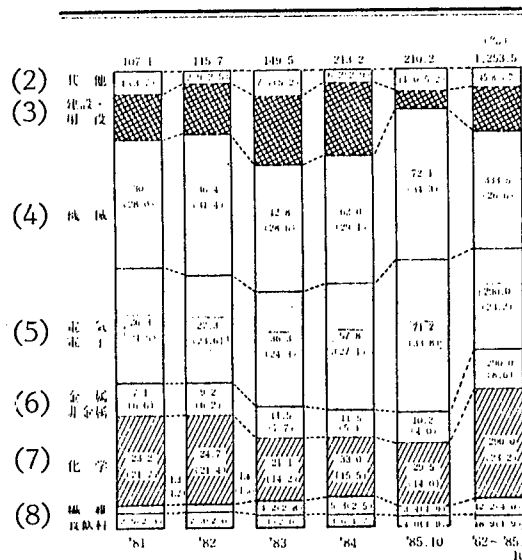
1. Number of Patent Applications
2. In thousands
3. Total
4. From foreign countries
5. Japan
6. The United States
7. South Korea

(1) 図7 韓国における特許の出願状況

Key:

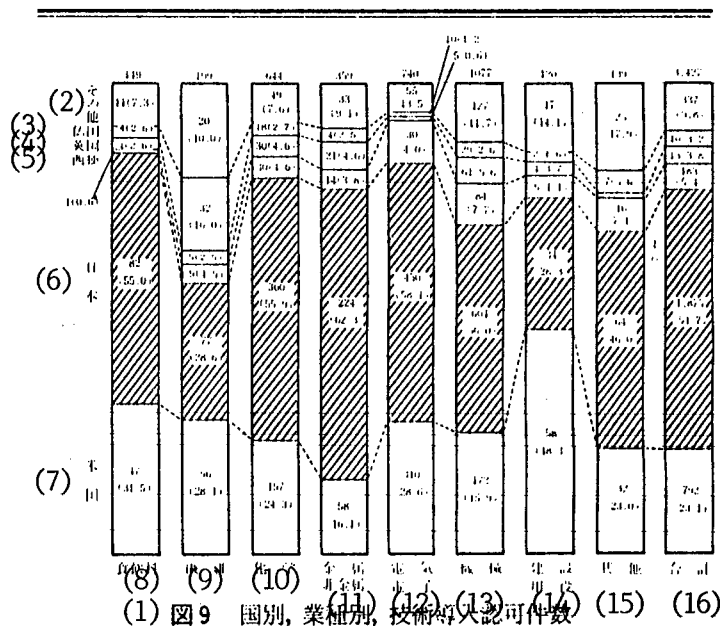
Figure 8

1. Trends in Payment for Technologies by Business Categories
2. Others
3. Construction and Services
4. Machinery
5. Electricity and electronics
6. Metals and nonferrous minerals
7. Chemicals
8. Textiles, foods, and beverages
9. In millions of dollars



(1) 図8 業種別技術代価支給推移

(単位: 百万\$) (9)



Key:

Figure 9

1. Number of Permits for the Introduction of Technologies by Countries and Businesses
2. Others
3. France
4. Britain
5. West Germany
6. Japan
7. The United States
8. Foods and beverages
9. Textiles
10. Chemicals
11. Metals and nonferrous minerals
12. Electricity and electronics

13. Machinery
14. Construction and services
15. Others
16. Total

(1) 表7 年度別技術導入状況

	'62~'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85*
(2) 件数	1,504	222	247	308	360	432	324
(3) 金額	350.52	107.23	107.10	115.66	149.50	213.23	210.16
(4) (百万ドル)							

(注)：1985年度は1985年10月現在の実績 (5)

Key:

Table 7

1. Introduction of Technologies by Fiscal Years
2. Number of technologies introduced
3. Amount
4. In millions of dollars
5. Note: Figures for 1985 are based on the actual record as of October of that year.

Table 7 breaks down the introduction of technologies by fiscal years. Since 1982, the introduction of technologies has increased in terms of volume and money, indicating that industry has been very active in introducing technologies. The breakdown by industries shows the machine industry leads in terms of money, accounting for 34.3 percent of the total in 1985. It is trailed by the electric and electronics industries, which account for 33.8 percent. The breakdown by countries shows that Japan accounts for 54.7 percent, or more than half of the total. The United States is second, accounting for 23.1 percent.

5. Conclusion

Compared with Japan, South Korea's economic scale and scale of research and development are still small, but their recent rate of increase is amazing. The factors behind this astonishing increase are the government's active science and technology promotion policy and private-sector investments in research and development. Presumably, this increase is, for now, attributable to the introduction of technologies from abroad, particularly from Japan. It is undeniable that under the current system in operation in the electric and automobile industries, South Korea acquires assembly production technology through technological tie-ups with foreign firms and then supplies the products so manufactured. South Korea falls behind in the development of its own technologies and products. This is the problem it will have to solve in the near future.

Nevertheless, as noted in the introduction, South Korea has adopted a long-term science and technology development policy directed toward the year 2000. This kind of plan embracing the whole breadth of science and technology, unparalleled even among the advanced countries, shows the great zeal with which South Korea intends to brace for the future.

13311/8918

CSO: 4306/3077

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

COMPUTER VENTURE WITH JAPAN--Tokyo, 2 Sep (KYODO)--Hitachi Ltd. announced Tuesday it has reached a technical cooperation agreement on a mainframe computer central processing unit (CPU) and has set up a mainframe software joint venture with South Korea's Gold Star Co. Under the terms of the technical exchange agreement, Hitachi will supply Gold Star with assembly, manufacturing and inspection technology for the CPU of the "Hitac M series," a midrange mainframe computer line. Hitachi will initially supply finished CPUs to Gold Star while it sets up a production line. The seven-year contract, which must be approved by the Japanese and South Korean Governments, will give Gold Star exclusive manufacturing and nonexclusive sales rights for the Hitac M series CPU in Korea. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 86 OW] /6662

7TH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP)--Korea's seventh nuclear power plant was completed at Yongkwang, South Cholla Province, about 300 kilometers south of Seoul, on Monday and has begun to generate electricity for commercial use. The nuclear power plant, completed after six years and six months of construction, utilizes a pressurized water reactor and has a generating capacity of 950,000 kilowatts. It brings Korea's total nuclear generating capacity to 4.76 million kilowatts and accounts for 26.4 percent of the combined capacity of the nation's total power generation. Hyundai Construction Co. built the power plant with technical assistance from the Bechtel Co. of the United States. The reactor's core parts were supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp. of the United States. Korea's eighth nuclear plant, now under construction in the same complex, is scheduled for completion in September 1987. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 25 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/250

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

ALIEN REGISTRATION TALKS WITH JAPAN--Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan are scheduled to hold their fifth working-level conference on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan on Aug. 19 in Tokyo, the Korean foreign ministry reported Thursday. In the meeting, the two sides are expected to discuss ways to improve Japan's alien registration law, which requires all foreign residents to be fingerprinted when they register as aliens and to carry registration cards with them at all times. They will also exchange views on the living conditions of Koreans in Japan, including their legal status, employment, education and social security. Nearly 675,000 Koreans now live in Japan, accounting for about 85 percent of all the foreign residents in that country. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director-general of the Korean foreign ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and his Japanese counterpart, Kimio Fuzita, will lead their respective delegations at the Tokyo conference. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK]

/9716

CSO: 4100/242

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CIVIL AVIATION TALKS HELD WITH U.S.

Paper Views Issues

SK280045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Korea asked the United States to grant full traffic right at Anchorage, Alaska, to Korean flag carriers in a three-day aviation talks opened at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

During the first-day session of the talks, the third since the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding in 1980, the Korean side said that full traffic right at Anchorage should replace the current right for technical landing.

The U.S. side, on the other hand, called upon Korea to eliminate various inconveniences its carriers experience doing business in Korea, including the restrictions for self-handling of cargoes, and the lack of computerized reservation system.

Yi Tong-ik, director-general for economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry, leads the Korean delegation, and the U.S. side is represented by Charles Angevine, special negotiator for transportation affairs at the State Department and four other delegates.

During the second-day session today, the two sides will take up issues concerning the construction of an air cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport.

Under the 1980 memorandum, the Korean side is authorized to fly to Chicago and Oakland and to have a right to fly beyond any U.S. city to Europe as soon as a cargo terminal for U.S. carriers is completed at Kimpo.

Although the terminal is now nearing completion, the U.S. side has to discuss the implementation of the memorandum on the grounds that it was not ratified by the two governments.

Korean officials said that the U.S. side was trying to nullify the memorandum, because Chicago emerged as a rapidly-expanding market for air transport.

It has been also pointed out that it was unfair for the United States to permit Korean flag carriers to fly to only three U.S. cities--Los Angeles,

Honolulu and New York--while it grants Japanese flag carriers to fly to nine cities, and those of the Philippines to 11 locations.

While Korea has been given no right to fly beyond any U.S. city to Europe or Latin America, Japan and the Philippines enjoy such rights to two areas each.

Two-Point Agenda Set

SK280154 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States Wednesday agreed to base their discussions at the aviation talks on Thursday and Friday on a two-point agenda.

On the first day of their three-day talks, the two sides took up the issue of allowing Korean Air to serve three U.S. cities and to fly on from a U.S. city to Europe.

They will also discuss the construction and use of a cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport by U.S. carriers, a foreign ministry official said.

In the first-day session, held at the foreign ministry here, the Korean side renewed its request that the U.S. side open Chicago's O'Hare International Airport to commercial service by Korean Air under the 1980 memorandum of understanding between the two countries, Korean sources said.

The Korean negotiators also told their American counterparts that the current technical landing right at Anchorage should be replaced by full traffic rights. They said that the Chicago airport issue be reviewed from both legal and commercial perspectives.

The U.S. delegates proposed that the two sides avoid legal arguments and focus their discussions on realistic ways to solve problems.

The Korean-U.S. disputes stem from a 1980 memorandum of understanding giving Korean Air the right to offer passenger services to Chicago and two other U.S. cities and to continue on to Europe from one U.S. city.

In return, a U.S. carrier would be allowed to build and use a cargo terminal at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. The U.S. side has not constructed the terminal, however.

The U.S. negotiators called on Korea to eliminate various inconveniences experienced by its carriers in Korea.

Yi Tong-ik, the Korean Foreign Ministry's Director General of Economic Affairs, leads the Korean team, and the U.S. side is headed by Charles Angevine, the U.S. State Department's special negotiator for transportation.

Editorial Urges Settlement

SK270037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "KOREA-U.S. Aviation Talks"]

[Text] One controversial and sensitive area in commercial relations between Korea and the United States concerns civil aviation, which is based on the all-too-obviously unfair Air Navigation Agreement concluded in 1957 and later supplemented by "piecemeal" annexes, failing to redress the long-standing imbalance in favor of U.S. airlines.

Accordingly, keen attention is addressed to the resumption of bilateral civil aviation talks in Seoul today, with several divisive issues on the agenda-- issues which have been pending for years.

The meeting is particularly noteworthy as it takes place at a time when the construction of a huge cargo terminal at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, which had been initially demanded by the U.S. side, has been nearly completed.

Of the pending issues, a dispute has reportedly centered on the interpretation of a bilateral "memorandum of understanding" signed in 1980, which provides among other things that, in return for the cargo terminal at Kimpo, the Korean national flag carrier, Korean Air, would be permitted to have access to three additional landing points in the United States and further fly to a European destination from one of the cities--on a phased basis.

It is disturbing to learn that the Americans have been reluctant to honor the agreement, citing some "obscure" reasons, even while another U.S. carrier, United Airlines, received permission to inaugurate regular flights to Korea earlier this year.

Now that the cargo terminal is nearing completion, the U.S. side should reciprocate the Korean efforts by agreeing to an early implementation of the memorandum: namely, permitting the Korean carrier to serve additional U.S. cities, for instance.

Such an affirmative action would indeed be crucial to rectifying the "balance of opportunity" in civil air service, long in critical disfavor of Korea, and thus correcting unreasonable, discriminatory treatment thus far accorded Korea, as compared even with other Asian countries in terms of the number of landing points permitted in the United States and "beyond rights."

An early and satisfactory settlement of the civil aviation issues is all the more necessary in view of the Korean people's mounting concern over bilateral trade friction, lest failure in this matter serve to harm the traditionally close friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/242

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HOPES NAKASONE'S VISIT WILL HELP BOOST TIES

SK280120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Nakasone's Second Visit"]

[Text] The purpose of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's forthcoming visit to Seoul was officially described as attendance at the opening ceremonies of the Asian Games on Sept. 20 and his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan.

His presence at the Asiad's opening will certainly underscore Japan's support for Korean efforts toward the successful holding of not only the sports festival of Asian peoples but also the World Olympics in Seoul two years later.

What is noteworthy is the sequence involved in the matter--the fact that the announcement of his visit was made on the heels of the Tokyo government's decision to put off a visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito, previously scheduled for mid-October following the Asian Games.

The reason cited for the indefinite postponement was the poor health of Princess Michiko, who was to accompany the heir to the Japanese throne during the trip. But, there have been persistent reports that the postponement was due more to a political conclusion that the royal couple might fail to enjoy a cordial welcome from the Korean people.

In fact, upon the disclosure last March of a plan for the prince to visit Korea in return for President Chon's official tour to Japan in 1984, various quarters in Korea ranging from opposition political parties to associations of former independence fighters raised reservations, if not outright objections, to the Japanese royal trip.

What is more, touchy controversies flared up last month over a renewed Japanese attempt with regard to "distorted history" education, not to speak of a web of perennial problems including trade friction and the fingerprinting of Korean residents in Japan.

It is thus hoped that Mr. Nakasone's upcoming visit, the second since he assumed office in November 1982, will help pave the way for expediting the settlement of these problems and further boost the "mature partnership" and friendly ties between the two neighboring countries, so as to realize the Japanese royal visit in the near future.

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CSO: 4100/250

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK040218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese foreign ministers will meet Wednesday (Sept. 10) in Tokyo to discuss matters relating to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's proposed visit to Korea and his meeting with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, a high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

It is the first time that the foreign ministers of the two countries will hold their separate talks from other members of their respective cabinets.

The foreign minister's conference has been held so far as part of the annual cabinet ministers meeting between the two countries.

The meeting had been scheduled for last Tuesday, but postponed due to the replacement of Korean Foreign Minister in a recent cabinet reshuffle.

He said the two countries have finalized in effect the schedule for the foreign ministers' conference.

Nakasone is scheduled to meet with Chon during his visit to Seoul on Sept. 20 to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games.

Korea's new Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari are expected to touch on bilateral issues as well as international situations including the developments surrounding the Korean peninsula, the official said.

The bilateral issues concern the improvement of Japan's fingerprinting system affecting Korean residents in Japan, the huge trade imbalance in favor of Japan, and the transfer of Japan's advanced technology to Korea, the official added.

Meanwhile in Seoul, a Foreign Ministry source said Wednesday Choe and Kuranari will meet on Sept. 25 in New York when they will be in the U.S. city to attend the United National General Assembly.

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CSO: 4100/250

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON KOREAN, JAPANESE LAWMAKERS MEETING

Nakasone Meets ROK Assemblyman

OW011043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 1 KYODO--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he hopes for close talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan when he visits Seoul September 20-21 on the occasion of the 10th Asian Games.

"I'd like to go to Seoul to express my greetings" to the regional sports event held every four years, Nakasone was quoted as telling Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League.

Kwon, a national assemblyman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is in Tokyo for a joint general assembly of the league and its Japanese counterpart organization.

Nakasone's Seoul visit is welcomed as essential for South Korea-Japan relations and peace in Asia, Kwon added.

It will be Nakasone's second visit to Seoul since he became prime minister late 1982.

Lawmakers Issue 8-Point Statement

SK020652 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese lawmakers Tuesday agreed on the need to counter the recent acceleration of military cooperation between the Soviet Union and North Korea.

They concluded that appropriate measures are needed to cope with the communist threat, especially in the absence of dialogue between South and North Korea. Pyongyang unilaterally suspended the various levels of inter-Korean dialogue, citing as an excuse the annual joint South Korean-U.S. military exercise, "Team Spirit."

The agreement was contained in an eight-point statement issued by lawmakers following the 14th joint meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union.

According to the statement, the two sides also agreed to make efforts to create an international environment conducive to making the upcoming Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics a success.

It said that the participants have decided to further promote cultural exchanges between their two countries and to try to settle as soon as possible the controversy involving the publication of a Japanese high school textbook that allegedly distorts Korean-Japanese relations.

Other matters that the Korean and Japanese lawmakers agreed to work on are, as follows:

- The balanced expansion of bilateral trade and the acceleration of cooperation in the field of technology.

- Upgrading the status of Korean residents in Japan.

- The repatriation to Korea of Koreans stranded on the Soviet-held island of Sakhalin following the cessation of World War Two.

- The reunion of Korean families separated by the division of South and North Korea.

Kwon Il-hyon, chairman for the Korean side of the bilateral parliamentary fraternity, headed the Korean side, while former prime minister Takeo Fukuda led the Japanese delegation.

Kwon Il-hyon on JSP Policy Toward Koreans

SK040818 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 (YONHAP)--Kwon Il-hyon, chairman for the Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, said Thursday the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) should change its policy toward the Korean peninsula before planning a visit to South Korea by its chairman.

Kwon, a senior member of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party, said a change in the JSP's pro-Pyongyang policy or a declaration by a responsible JSP leader that the JSP recognizes Seoul should precede any JSP plan to arrange a visit to Seoul by its chairman.

The Japanese party leans heavily toward Pyongyang and does not recognize the South Korean Government.

South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the JSP have discussed the possibility of a visit to Seoul by the JSP chairman.

Kwon expressed his opposition to a JSP visit in response to remarks made by Takako Doi, JSP deputy chairman, who is running for the chairmanship of the Socialist Party. Doi recently expressed the hope that she will be able to visit Seoul if elected chairman.

He came here to attend the 14th joint [word indistinct] of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, which ended on Tuesday.

Kwon said it would be premature to arrange official exchanges with the JSP, including a visit by the JSP chairman to Korea, unless the Japanese main opposition party changes its policy.

Any exchange with the JSP should be made first on a personal level before gradually expanding exchanges, he added.

Kwon said the Korean people cannot understand the proposal for a visit to Seoul by the head of the JSP, which does not recognize their country.

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CSO: 4100/250

BRIEFS

TRADE MEETING WITH KUWAIT--Korea and Kuwait have agreed to promote bilateral economic cooperation and to negotiate an agreement next year on the avoidance of double taxation. However, the two countries failed to reach any concrete agreement on balancing bilateral trade, now in favor of the Middle East country, during the three-day first meeting of the Korea-Kuwait Joint Committee which ended yesterday. The two countries expressed their desires for joint ventures between their private businesses. Kuwait wanted to make investments in the Korean capital market. With regards to disputes between their national flag carriers, Korea and Kuwait agreed to recommend to their respective airlines to enter into a commercial agreement. The Kuwaiti delegation asked for Kuwait Airways Corp's resumption of operation to Seoul with permission to fly to Tokyo from Seoul, which the Korean side maintained should be settled under a proposed commercial agreement. No progress was made in the discussion about Korean workers' compulsory use of the Kuwait Airways to and from the Middle East country. Director General for Middle East Affairs Ho Sung of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led the Korean delegation while Rashid A. Al-Migrin, assistant undersecretary for commercial affairs of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, headed the Kuwaiti team. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /6662

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN--Seoul, Sept. 1 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Pakistan have initiated a double taxation avoidance agreement in Seoul, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Monday. The initialed agreement will go into effect following approval by the two nations' parliaments, according to the ministry. Pakistan is one of four nations with which Korea would like to sign double tax prevention agreements this year. Korea also plans to sign tax accords with Nigeria, Tunisia and Argentina. A three-member Pakistani delegation led by Ahadullah Akmal [spelling as received], deputy commissioner of the Pakistani tax administration, visited Seoul last month to sign the agreement. The pact is expected to enhance bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries, a ministry official said. In 1985, Korea imported 53.8 million U.S. dollars worth of products from Pakistan and exported 98.9 million dollars worth of goods, such as electric and steel products. Korea now has double taxation avoidance agreements with 22 nations, including Japan, the United States, West Germany, England, Denmark, Belgium, Canada, France, Sri Lanka and India. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 1 Sep 86 SK] /6662

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Tokyo, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is developing "in a desirable pattern," Eishiro Saito, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren), said Thursday. In this age of low growth, it is "eye-opening" that Korea's gross national product (GNP) is projected to grow 10 percent this year, Saito said in a press conference. The strong points of the Korean economy, he said, are the Korean people's diligence, their excellent minds and techniques, low labor costs and stable commodity prices. Saito is scheduled to lead a 24-member delegation on a visit to Seoul Sept. 1-3. Regarding bilateral economic issues, such as technology transfer and trade imbalance favoring his country, Saito took issue with the concern held by some Japanese businessmen about a possible "boomerang effect" of transferring technology. Since Japan received many new technologies from the United States and other advanced countries after World War II, enabling it to develop its economy, it should offer other countries its own technologies as circumstances permit, Saito added. He called on businessmen in both countries to give "serious consideration to what truly benefits them" in order to promote prosperity among all nations. The business delegation will comprise many key Japanese business leaders, including the presidents of Toyota Motor, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and Tokyo Electric Co. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

STUDENTS OPPOSE NAKAZONE'S VISIT--Seoul, Aug. 29 KYODO--A students' association of Yonsei University here Friday posted a written statement on the campus opposing Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul. The statement expressed strong opposition to a visit to Seoul by Nakasone who, it said is "the prime mover of Japanese conservatism," and manifested determination to block his visit by all means. Nakasone is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games here on September 20. The Yonsei University group is the first of Korean students to express opposition to Nakasone's scheduled visit to Seoul next month. Students association leaders said that they will stage demonstrations and other opposition campaigns throughout the university campus. The statement of opposition, which was posted on the campus on Friday, the day marking the annexation of Korea by Japan 76 years ago, also read, "Down with the old Japanese imperialist militarism, which is being revived through the expansion of defense expenditure and worship at the Shinto shrine dedicated to the war dead." It added, "Let's not forget the pain of the annexation of Korea to Japan." [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 29 Aug 86 OW] /6662

JOINT VENTURE EXPLORATION WITH COLOMBIA--Bogota, Aug. 26 (YONHAP)--Korea and Colombia Tuesday concluded the second joint meeting of their economic cooperation committees after agreeing to work together to explore joint-venture possibilities in several areas. Those areas include the textile, garment, wooden furniture, electronics and automobile industries and the fields of port facilities, dams and irrigation. The Korean delegation, comprising officials from both the public and private sectors, was led by Ambassador Tak Na-hyon of the Foreign Ministry. In a joint communique, the two sides concluded that it would be "very advisable" to request their respective governments to study the possibility for double taxation avoidance and

investment guarantee agreement. The two delegations also agreed on the need to diversify and increase two-way trade, and to promote Korea's proposed membership in the Inter-American Development Bank, and Korean participation in the Colombian fisheries industry. The communique also said that the Korean side requested that the Colombian delegation give particular consideration to the participation of Korean contractors in construction projects carried out under Colombia's national economic development plan in the fields of power generation, coal development, transportation and communication facilities. The delegates decided to hold their third bilateral economic meeting next year in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 27 Aug 86 SK] /6662

ROK-JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING--Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)--A South Korean foreign ministry official said Wednesday that the Korean Government will be able to notify Japan about the possible postponement of the scheduled Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting after the new foreign minister returns from New York. Choe Kwang-su, who was named foreign minister in a cabinet reshuffle on Tuesday, served previously as ambassador to the United Nations. The ministry official made the remark in response to a report that the annual foreign ministers' meeting may be postponed, due to the cabinet shake-up carried out Tuesday morning by President Chon Tu-hwan. The meeting had originally been slated for Sept. 2 in Tokyo. Yi Won-kyong, who was replaced in the reshuffle by Choe, and Japanese foreign minister Tadashi Kuranari had planned to attend the meeting. Immediately after the shake-up was announced, according to the Korean official, the Korean foreign ministry contacted the Japanese foreign ministry through working-level officials to discuss the matter. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1617 GMT 27 Aug 86 SK]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN--Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Pakistan have exchanged ratifications of a cultural agreement calling for the promotion of cultural exchanges between the two countries, the Korean foreign ministry announced Wednesday. The eight-point agreement calls for Seoul and Islamabad to improve bilateral relations in the fields of culture, arts, tourism, information, broadcasting and education. The accord went into effect on August 27. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1155 GMT 27 Aug 86 SK]

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CSO: 4100/242

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE FRICTION WITH U.S. ESCALATES

OW290459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 KYODO--Despite a series of recent trade concessions, South Korea is facing increased U.S. demands for a broader import market, and flaring trade friction between the two countries is forcing government officials here into a tight corner.

South Korea, in a dramatic shift from earlier positions, decided at the end of the trade negotiations in Washington in July to open its market to foreign cigarette manufacturers next month.

Foreign cigarettes have long been banned and the decision immediately came under fire, especially from students who criticized the government's conciliatory stance on foreign imports.

Even lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party accused Finance Minister Chong In-yong during a recent National Assembly session of neglecting the interests of South Korean farmers.

The initial volume of cigarette imports will be six million packs annually, with such imports due to gradually increase to 40 million or 1 percent of the total domestic consumption.

Seoul also agreed to allow a U.S. life insurance firm free access to its market by the end of the year. Two U.S. nonlife insurance companies will be allowed to join a pool business of local insurers late next month.

These concessions and an accord calling for protection of foreign copyrights, intellectual property and chemical patents from next July met with a chorus of criticism from those who feel that South Korean negotiators have given in to the U.S. and that Seoul is not likely to receive any "returns" for its market-opening steps.

South Korean negotiators had thought a "(cease) fire" had been reached in trade friction between the two countries, but the United States recently launched a fresh trade offensive, calling for the appreciation of the won currency against the dollar, South Korean sources said.

Barely 11 days after Seoul's earlier concessions 10 months ago, the U.S. Treasury Department presented a formal request to Seoul's ambassador to Washington Kim Kyong-won that the two countries begin official talks on the currency issue.

Chong notified U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker that the South Korean won currency will "reflect the values of foreign currencies under the present multi-currency basket system without 'artificial' appreciation only against the dollar."

The fact is, however, that a rise in the value of the won has gained increasing momentum recently without U.S. pressure. The exchange rate of the South Korean currency to the dollar has dipped by 1.06 percent, or 9.5 won, this year. As of July 31 the dollar was worth 885 won, a steady decline from the exchange rate of 890.2 won at the end of last year.

A senior South Korean trade negotiator said, "We have to wrestle with problems from both at home and abroad. Before we recovered our breath after tough negotiations with Americans, we came under fresh pressure to hammer out responses to U.S. calls for local currency revaluation and more imports."

According to government officials here, 91 percent of imported commodities are allowed into South Korea free from restrictions, which they said is a relatively high import liberalization ratio for a newly industrialized country.

Ambassador to Washington Kim said in a telephone interview, "I know of no other country at a comparable stage of economic development whose markets are so open."

On the other hand, South Korean sources said, the United States, in an effort to gain greater market access for such sensitive items as farm produce and computers, is employing the generalized system of preferences (GSP) as leverage in bilateral trade negotiations.

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At present, the U.S. is threatening to drop 57 items, including toys and sporting goods, from the GSP list, the sources said.

The United States has also virtually frozen at the 1985 level imports of textiles, South Korea's largest (?single export) accounting for close to 26 percent of its total exports to the United States, they said.

A professor Seoul National University said, "(South) Korea has become a scapegoat in the trade wars between economic superpowers, which regard the country as a second Japan."

Although South Korea's trade surplus with the U.S. rose to 4.3 billion dollars in 1984 from 1.8 billion dollars the previous year, the total trade amount is very small when compared with Japan's 50 billion dollar trade surplus and Taiwan's 13 billion dollar surplus with the U.S., South Korean sources said.

Ambassador Kim said South Korea-U.S. trade is in "about equilibrium" for the first half of 1986, when invisible factors such as weapon purchases, financial services and delivery of U.S. heavy construction equipment to Third World countries using South Korean contractors are [word indistinct].

Washington has put the trade deficit between the two countries at 3.2 billion dollars for the first half of 1986.

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CSO: 4100/250

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN--Seoul, Aug. 22 KYODO--The government Friday decided on a plan to help reduce South Korea's swelling trade deficit with Japan, including reduced official support to 100 companies importing large amounts of Japanese products. The government will encourage these companies to switch from Japanese to U.S. and European suppliers, officials said. It will also urge 100 other firms depending heavily on the U.S. market for exports to shift certain proportions of U.S. sales to Japan. In addition, the government will ask Tokyo to allow South Korean companies to participate in a project to build a new international airport in western Japan. South Korea had a 3.3 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan in the first seven months of 1986. A record 6 billion bilateral deficit is expected for the year as a whole. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 22 Aug 86 OW]

CONTROL ON FOREIGN CIGARETTES--The government has stepped up its control on the circulation of contraband foreign cigarettes as foreign cigarettes were officially put on sale to the general public for the first time from yesterday. The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that 17 special task force teams, whose members are composed of 199 officials at the Office of Monopoly, were set up on Aug. 25 to inspect illegal sales of foreign cigarettes. They are temporarily dispatched to the Office of Customs Administration and are now posed to 11 principal customs offices across the country to launch a crackdown on illegal circulation of foreign cigarettes, the ministry said. Particularly, they will enhance their inspection on those areas near U.S. military units which have long been considered haven of contraband foreign cigarettes, putting major emphasis on the source of their flow. The ministry also revealed that they will closely collaborate with the U.S. military in their nationwide drive for the crackdown on illegal foreign cigarettes, exchanging information on the control of their circulation. Especially, the 17 task force teams are investigating sales of duty free foreign cigarettes at U.S. commissaries and post exchanges (PX) across the country. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Sep 86 p 9 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/250

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY VIEWS NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN HARARE

SK020202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Nonaligned Summit"]

[Text] As the eighth summit of the world's nonaligned nations began in Harare, Zimbabwe yesterday both the representatives participating and the rest of the world are stunned at the endless list of problems to be tackled, and concerns have been raised about the integrity of the Nonaligned Movement.

South Africa's turmoil will be at the top of the agenda at the gathering of some 60 presidents, prime ministers and leaders of the 102-nation movement, coinciding with the 25th anniversary of its founding in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The triennial summit was preceded by preliminary talks of senior bureaucrats, ambassadors and foreign ministers last week, which suggested tough stances on South Africa and U.S. policies in Nicaragua and Angola with no consensus in sight yet.

The capital of Zimbabwe was selected instead of Belgrade to focus international attention on Pretoria's continued hold over its black majority. Though the meeting is largely a southern African summit as the current chairman of the conference and prime minister of the host country, Robert Mugabe, declared, it is a forum for other major concerns of the Third World.

Among them are burgeoning foreign debt, unfavorable terms of trade with the industrialized West, superpower confrontation, protracted war between Iran and Iraq, civil conflicts and a host of grievances in other parts of the globe.

The Nonaligned Movement has been no less impotent than the United Nations and regional arrangements in resolving any of the disputes. The last summit in New Delhi in 1983 called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war to no avail.

Other minor issues include Libya's support in Chad of rebels of ousted president, Morocco's occupation of Western Sahara and also Argentina's claim to the Falklands.

Placing much of the emphasis to apartheid in South Africa, the South African-controlled territory of Namibia and the guerrilla resistance to the Marxist

Government of Angola, the conference resolution is to call for stringent mandatory international sanctions against Pretoria. But the document is likely to end up as an exercise in rhetorics.

A strong voice could be heard from the ranks of the nonaligned against the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. With good reasons, skeptics criticize that the Nonaligned Movement was often used as a propaganda arena to repudiate the Western cause, glossing over wrongs done by the Soviet bloc.

If so, it can no longer claim to be nonaligned. Affiliation of such heavily aligned and partial members as North Korea is a case in point. The Harare summit must produce fair and constructive results to prove the integrity of the movement worthy of its name.

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CSO: 4100/250

CHOSON ILBO ON SOVIET POLICY TOWARD FAR EAST

SK281218 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union Is Coming Nearer--Do We have Any Policy Toward the Northern Countries?"]

[Text] It seems that we have been much too indifferent to the Soviet Union's recent expression of deep and concrete interest in the Far East. It was not until we had a confirmed report by the KYODO NEWS AGENCY that Soviet warships were permitted to call even at Nampo on the west coast in addition to Wonsan port of North Korea that we had keenly felt something like the "threat of the Soviet Union." In view of the fact that, since Gorbachev took power in March 1983, the Soviet Union has reportedly actively rendered military assistance to North Korea and has strengthened relations with it, we feel that the Soviet Union has already secured unfrozen ports, which it has longed for since the previous century, on the east and west coasts of the Korean peninsula.

As a matter of course, however, the Soviet Union's delivery of MiG-23 fighters [words indistinct] Korea, North Korea's permission to Soviet military aircraft to fly over its airspace, and Soviet warship's port calls at Wonsan and Nampo are nothing but part of the Soviet Far Eastern policy which has long been consolidated. While maintaining detente with the capitalist countries in Europe, the Soviet Union has taken opportunities to expand its influence of force in vulnerable Asia. Model examples of this move are its advance into Vietnam and invasion of Afghanistan. Unlike Eurocommunism and the JCP which have abandoned Lenin's line of violent revolution, the Soviet Union has not ceased its pursuit for infiltration into such regions and countries where "militant solidarity" for the anti-imperialist struggle is feasible.

We have perceived, though dimly, that this strategy of the Soviet Union has been considerably modified. Under this situation, Gorbachev's new political lines toward Asia were elucidated on 27 July. We paid attention to the point that the Soviet Union will withdraw some of its forces stationed in Afghanistan within this year.

However, the full text of Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok gives the impression that he is showing will to make much use of the Far East economically and militarily. His plan is, in some respects, similar to the conception of Pacific-rim solidarity of the United States which declared itself to be a "Pacific country" and called for utilizing natural resources in the Pacific region and the enhancement of solidarity among the countries in this region. The United States can be viewed as seeking to increase its economic role as well as its military role in Asia.

It can be said that Gorbachev's conception is aimed at countering these moves of the United States. Gorbachev pledged to further vitalize the Far Eastern region which the Soviet Union has regarded as its outlying area and, at best, as a forward base toward the Pacific. The Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union, including Siberia and Sakhalin, has been regarded as a treasure area boundless in natural resources, but he disclosed a plan to turn this region into a grand industrial area where these natural resources are actively developed and goods are produced with them. He held that, to carry out this grand project, "peace is needed," an end should be put to the arms race, and nuclear frenzy and nuclear arms should be removed. He also said that he will push ahead with work on the basis of understanding and the recognition of the existing substantive bodies and not through challenge to the vested rights of others, but through cooperation and respect for each one's rights and interests.

However, he did not abandon his perception that crises on the Korean peninsula lies in nuclear weapons and their source rests with the triangular relations among Korea, the United States, and Japan. In short, this shows that Gorbachev's new conception of the Far East is something deviating from the CPUS's basic lines which were advanced and have been maintained through Stalin and Brezhnev. In other words, one of its lines is to stress the "militant unity of the workers in the world for the struggle against imperialism" while advocating peace and coexistence. The Soviet policy of attaching importance to the Far East, elucidated by Gorbachev once again, makes acute confrontation on the Korean peninsula inevitable again. There is need to point out Soviet advance into Wonsan and Nampo in this context. We wonder how our diplomacy counters this situation.

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CSO: 4100/250

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

OW281938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist League of Korea by the great leader President Kim Il-song and his publication of the historical work "On the Founding of the Young Communist League of Korea", (August 28, 1927).

The article says:

The founding of the Young Communist League and the publication of the work were a historical event of weighty significance in the struggle for the founding of a revolutionary party and the development of the youth movement in Korea.

In his work President Kim Il-song gave an overall exposition of the necessity of the founding of the YCLK, its character, duty and tasks.

The league was an advanced detachment of Korean young communists and a vanguard organisation which organised and guided youth and children organisations of all strata.

What is important for the league in successfully carrying out its revolutionary tasks was to firmly build up its organisation as a militant one.

The work expounds the question of combining the study of Marxism-Leninism closely with the practice of the Korean revolution among the members of the league and firmly arming them with the theory of the Korean revolution and the question of correctly understanding the detrimental effects of the factional elements on the Korean revolution and preventing their influence upon masses of the young people.

The tasks of the league was also to strengthen its guidance over the revolutionary organisations, rally young people of broad segments under the anti-Japanese banner and correctly organise and mobilize them to the anti-Japanese struggle of different forms.

The work sets forth the task of organisations of the league to arouse the young people in the anti-Japanese struggle of various forms to suit the prevailing subjective and objective situation and their level of consciousness and foster anti-Japanese and class awakening in the course of the struggle.

The historical work became a guiding compass which enabled the YCLK to successfully discharge its honourable mission and duty.

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CSO: 4100/245

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA ON 'FIERCE FLAMES OF INNOVATION' IN COUNTRY

OW281952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)--Korean working people are working new miracles and innovations in all fields of the national economy, hastening the grand march of the 80's the way the Nampo barrage constructors did.

Fierce flames of innovation have flared up at the construction sites of major objects including the Taechon power station, the Kungangsan power station, the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon potassium fertilizer factory, tideland and salt fields and the second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

Setting the pace in the new march, the soldier builders of the Panpyong dam of the Taechon power station are these days carrying out their daily plans at more than 150 percent by waging a charge battle. They have already built the middle part of the dam scores of metres high in less than four months after they started the first tamping.

The workers of the Tae'an heavy machine complex have doubled the speed in two months in producing the second 50,000 kva and a 125,000 kva generators intended for Taechon power stations No 1 and No 2.

The constructors of the Suchon vinalon complex have erected hundreds of 30-metre pillars and increased the pre-fab parts assembling speed two times as against mid-August.

The appearance of the construction site is changing every day. The buildings of various systems including the reeling and compounding shops are taking shape at fast speed and pre-fab beams are being assembled in rapid succession.

The builders who have undertaken the expansion project of the Tanchon magnesia factory are hitting their daily targets at 150 percent by introducing advanced construction methods.

Production is kept on a high level in different domains of the national economy.

The daily production at the Songjin steel complex has jumped more than 30 per cent above that in July with the full-capacity operation of electric furnaces and rolling mills.

The Kumsong general tractor plant has developed a new type of 40 hp tractor and is hastening preparations for its serial production.

Good results have been recorded at the Komdok general mining enterprise, the Musan mining complex, the Anju district coal mining complex and other enterprises of mining industry and the Ryongsong machine complex, the Rakwon machine complex and other enterprises of machinebuilding industry.

The slogan "Let us energetically accelerate the march of the '80s the way the Nampo barrage constructors did" advanced by our party is, indeed, working new miracles in many sectors of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/245

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

NORTHERN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

SK292256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--A new railway is stretching with a rapid speed on the northern mountain region of Korea.

Sixteen tunnels, 51 iron bridges and hundreds of structures have been completed and rails have been laid in a 40 kilometre section and seven stations built. The drilling of all the tunnels and roadbed building in the whole length have been completed in the main.

According to data available, 70 percent of the total project has been carried out, with the breakdown: tunnel expansion above 80 percent, wall-retaining 74.4 percent and structures 75.8 percent.

The northern railway is a very difficult and vast project involving the construction of a good many tunnels and bridges, pulling down mountains and retaining walls.

Youths of the new generation have undertaken the project.

They formed youth shock brigades and rushed to the construction site and have increased from the first day the speed of construction, overcoming difficulties with the grit and fighting spirit planted in their hearts by the Workers' Party of Korea.

They are now working new innovations in the project, in hearty response to the party's militant slogan "Let us accelerate the march of the '80s the way the Nampo barrage constructors did."

The builders of the 7th and 11th brigades of the speed campaign youth shock brigade and the Haeju railway construction corps top their daily quotas 20 to 50 per cent in bridge building.

The youth shock brigaders from Pyongyang and Nampo municipalities, Yanggang Province and South Hamgyong Province are honoring their daily assignments at 130 per cent.

When the project is completed, the railway networks of the country will become denser, bringing a large loop line into shape.

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CSO: 4100/245

EDITORIAL URGES MORE EFFORT IN FARMING

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Continuously Exert Much Effort in Farming"]

[Text] Today, functionaries in the field of rural economy and the agricultural workers are faced with an important task of producing a bumper crop this year by means of efficiently cultivating fields in conformity with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

In this year, too, our party, setting forth the agricultural front as a major offensive front, has been taking all the measures it can so that the party-wide and nationwide efforts may be concentrated on farming.

The functionaries of the field of rural economy and the agricultural workers, upholding the lofty will of our party, must bring about an innovation in the farming battle of spring, must solidify the success made in effecting an excellent state of farming, must continue exerting great efforts in farming, and thereby must bring this year's farming to a good conclusion.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Only when we carry out our farming successfully, can we produce a great amount of agricultural produce, including grains, and can we solve the food problem of the people." ("On Further Improving the People's Livelihood," Monograph, p 7)

One of the tasks for which we must make great efforts currently in order to score success in farming and to produce a greater amount of grains is to conduct scientifically and technically the management of fertilization and cultivation in farming in conformity with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

When we do our farming in conformity with the requirements of the chuche farming method, we can safely obtain greater harvests under any unfavorable condition of nature and the climate, and continuously increase agricultural production.

The functionaries in the field of rural economy and the agricultural workers must carry out their farming work, including weeding in the fields and fertilizing, thoroughly in conformity with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

Grains will be produced successfully in proportion to the efforts rendered for them. The functionaries in the field of rural economy must concentrate all the efforts of rural areas on the current cultivation of fields and must frequently carry out weeding in good quality.

To promote better farming methods, powerful machine resources were introduced into our rural areas during the past period under review. It is imperative for us to utilize these powerful machine resources correctly, to mechanize actively the weeding in the fields, and thereby to enhance decisively the weight of mechanization.

All the functionaries in the field of rural economy must concentrate labor and machine resources on the current weeding projects. They must continue to make great efforts in carrying out weeding in good quality so that rich fruition may be effected in every field.

To carry out efficiently the works of irrigation management, fertilization, and the prevention of damage by blight and harmful insects is an important task that should be carried out in making great efforts in the current cultivation of farming crops. A great potential for the increase in the grain production depends on how efficiently the irrigation management and fertilization are carried out.

The functionaries in the field of rural economy must thoroughly take, in advance, necessary measures, including those of reinforcing river banks and of efficiently managing the pumping stations built for removing stagnant water, designed to protect crops from flood damages. Thus they must see to it that even one grain plant will not be damaged by a flood.

In order to do the farming efficiently this year, it is imperative that the assistance for the field of rural economy be stepped up continuously.

In this year, too, the agricultural front is still a major offensive front. Our party is requesting that efforts be concentrated continuously on the agricultural front, which is a major offensive front, and that the party-wide and nationwide measures be taken.

To produce more fertilizer and send it to rural areas is an important task that should be given priority in carrying out the work of supporting rural areas today.

The functionaries in the field of chemical industry must put the equipment in full operation, must produce a greater amount of highly effective fertilizers, and must send them to rural areas. In particular, in the fertilizer plants, the plan for producing chemical fertilizer for the fertilizing year must be carried out without fail; and we thereby must see to it that more fertilizer will be sent to rice paddies and dry fields throughout the country.

The functionaries in the field of railway transportation must militantly carry out efficiently their organization and command for transportation, must transport the produced fertilizers without delay, and must take measures to supply fertilizers to the rural areas where good crop conditions are prevailing.

We must supply more of various efficient agricultural machines, including tractors, their parts, oils, agricultural chemicals, and farming equipment and materials, to rural areas. We thus must see to it that the requirements of the chuche farming method will be fulfilled thoroughly in the remaining portion of the farming process.

It is important that roles of the party organizations in rural areas be enhanced in continuously concentrating efforts on farming.

The party organizations of all levels in rural areas must consistently launch the organizational and political works in order to arouse forcefully the agricultural workers and volunteers so that they may do everything efficiently and responsibly in the attitude of owners with "the mettle of the people of Ch'ongsan-ri," and thereby that they may attain the richest crops.

In particular, the party organizations of all levels in rural areas must step up their party-oriented guidance so that the functionaries in the field of rural economy may continuously carry out the current farming work efficiently, that they may carry out the chuche farming method more thoroughly, and that they may highly display the superiority and vitality of the sub-work team management system and of the work team bonus system.

All the leading functionaries of the field of rural economy must continuously uphold firmly the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture enunciated in the agrarian theses, must do the farming in conformity with the requirements of the chuche farming method, must thus achieve the richest crops in this year's farming, and thereby must display high once again the justness and vitality of the agricultural policy of our party.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN HARARE

Zimbabwe, Cuba, Yugoslav Ministers

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam staying in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, met on separate occasions on August 26 and 27 with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic who are in Harare to attend the foreign ministers' meeting to be held prior to the 8th summit conference of non-aligned countries, according to a report. Views on a series of matters of common concern were exchanged on the occasions.

Conversations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meetings With African Ministers

SK310854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 31 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who is staying in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on separate occasions on August 27 and 28 met the foreign ministers of Libya, Ethiopia, Benin, Senegal, Guyana, Angola, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Afghanistan and Nepal attending the foreign ministers' conference held prior to the 8th non-aligned summit, according to a report.

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the continued favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between their countries and Korea, and said that these relations would continue to develop in the future.

Views were exchanged on a series of matters of mutual concern.

Conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/245

BRIEFS

SOVIET VISITOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--Ridiya Koladya, former Soviet Army surgeon, arrived in Pyongyang on August 28. The holiday group of party workers of the Communist Party of China and the delegation of the religious board of the buddhists of the Soviet Union left for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

TRADE DELEGATION TO SYRIA--Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on August 27 to attend an international commodity fair to be held in Syria and a delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Ko Ki-chun, secretary of the central committee of the federation, left here on the same day for Switzerland. The government delegation of Burkina Faso, the delegation of Lebanese Communist Party, the delegation of the Malagasy National Committee for the study of the chuche idea, and the delegation of Finnish parliamentarians left for home on the same day. Kim Won-taek, director of the "Kuwol Sobang" Publishing House, arrived in Pyongyang on August 26 for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 28 Aug 86 SK] /6662

VARIOUS FOREIGN GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Journalists Association of Poland headed by Ryszard Lukasiewicz, editor-in-chief of the paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY, a friendship delegation of members of the Vienna City Council headed by Walter Hofstetter, member of the council, and a Bangladesh agriculture experts delegation headed by K.M. Ejazul Huq, joint secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, arrived here on August 25. Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and their group left for home yesterday. A joint syndicate delegation of the Unsan Gold Mine Development Company, Ltd. consisting of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by its director Yi Pyong-haeng arrived in Pyongyang on August 24 and the Korean team returned home on the same day after participating in the military triathlon championships of friendly armies held in Mongolia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Aug 86 SK] /6662

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi met the Korean Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, on August 24. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and

Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Tanzanian president. President Mwinyi expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said that President Kim Il-song was deeply concerned for agricultural development in Tanzania. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO LIBYAN LEADER--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message on August 28 to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in reply to his message greeting the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea. In the reply message President Kim Il-song says: I express deep thanks to you for your warm congratulations and good wishes extended on behalf of yourself and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY MEETS SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--J.S. Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on August 18 met Kim Myon-ye, Korean ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President J.S. Momoh. President J.S. Momoh expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his best wishes to President Kim Il-song. He hoped that Korea would be reunified peacefully. The conversation proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO GHANAIAN LEADER--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on August 28 expressed deep thanks to Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, for the latter's warm congratulations and wishes on the 41st anniversary of the Korean liberation. In his reply message he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO IRANIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on August 28 deeply thanked Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for his heartfelt greetings and wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the Korean liberation. In the reply message he expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

PERU-KOREA INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)--A function marking the 16th anniversary of the formation of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship was held in Lima on August 13. The chairman of the institute and the chairman of the National Association of Writers and Artists of Peru in their speeches referred to the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il-song. They said he founded the immortal chuche idea and the Korean people won the great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

They laid bare the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea and Korea must be reunified independently and in a peaceful way under all circumstances, they stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 29 Aug 86 SK] /6662

DANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark headed by Ebba Strange, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the party and president of the parliamentary group of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on August 20 by plane. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary and Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 30 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MALAYSIAN NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on August 28 sent warm felicitations to Sultan Mahmood Iskandar al-Haji ibn al-Marhum Sultan Ismail, king of Malaysia, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. In the message he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would expand and develop further still. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Aug 86 SK] /6662

TALKS WITH GUINEA GOVERNMENT--Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)--Talks between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea were held on August 30 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. At the talks both sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of matters of mutual concern. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in and other officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Alhousseny Fofana, member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee of National Redressment and minister of rural development of Guinea, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in Pyongyang. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 31 Aug 86 SK] /6662

WPK-FINNISH DELEGATION TALKS--Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang yesterday between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Finnish People's Democratic League. At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on a series of matters of mutual concern. Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Esko Helle, chairman of the FPD. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 31 Aug 86 SK] /6662

GUINEA GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the Guinean Government delegation headed by Alhousseny Fofana, member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee of National Redressment and minister of rural development, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in Pyongyang Fara Milimono. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift of Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 1 Sep 86 SK] /6662

VIETNAM NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the national day of the SRV. The message dated September 1 says that after the victory of the August revolution and the founding of the Republic, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, strenuously waged an arduous struggle as ever against imperialism and achieved the complete liberation and reunification of the country and registered many successes on the road of socialist construction. It expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will continue to develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Sep 86 SK]/6662

TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Zanzibari Revolutionary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Seif Sharif Hamad, member of the Central Committee, and secretary for economic affairs and planning of the Secretariat, of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chief minister of Zanzibar, flew into Pyongyang today for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was met at the airport by Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs, Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education, as well as a large crowd of working people of Pyongyang and other senior officials. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 1 Sep 86 SK] /6662

PDRY'S DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, greeted the 15th anniversary of Army Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In his message of greetings to Colonel Saleh Obeid Ahmed [spelling as received], minister of defence of the PDRY, he said that the armed forces of the PDRY have over the past 15 years since their founding reliably guaranteed with arms the creative labour of the people of Democratic Yemen to build a

new prosperous society, driving back aggression and subversive activities of imperialists and defending the revolutionary gains. The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 86 SK] /6662

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION GROUP--Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--Vice-President Yim Chun-chu met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday with the Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation delegation headed by Imre Szekacs, general director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-Technical Cooperation of Hungary. Present on the occasion were Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 2 Sep 86 SK] /6662

PYONGYANG UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies headed by its president No Yong-uk left Pyongyang Monday for a visit to China. A delegation of the State Earthquake Bureau of China headed by its director An Qiyuan and a delegation of the Association for Information on Korea in the Netherlands headed by its president Raymond Feddema arrived in Pyongyang on September 1. The Hungarian scientific-technical cooperation delegation and the Pakistan local government economic delegation left for home Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 2 Sep 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET, JAPANESE GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Soviet peace committee headed by its chairman Yuri Zhukov; Yoichi Tani, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party; a delegation of the Japan committee for supporting Korea's reunification; and a delegation of the Osaka District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. Yun I-sang and his party also arrived here yesterday to attend the Yun I-sang concert to be held in Pyongyang. The Japanese delegation for exchange of agricultural technique left for home Friday. Earlier, on August 28, the delegation of Korean scholars of literature returned home from China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 30 Aug 86 SK] /6662

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